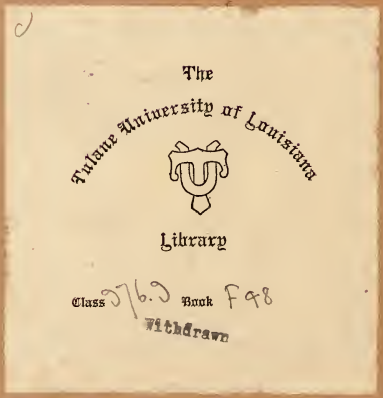
MARGARET AVERY JOHNSTON,
NEW ORLEANS.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
The Institute of Museum and Library Services through an Indiana State Library LSTA Grant

http://www.archive.org/details/centenaryofken1269fils

The Centenary of Kentucky

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE CELEBRATION BY THE

FILSON CLUB

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1892

OF THE

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE ADMISSION OF

KENTUCKY

As an Independent State into the Federal Union

LOUSVILLE, KY.
JOHN P. MORTON & COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO
ROBERT CLARKE & COMPANY
1892

COPYRIGHT, 1892
BY THE FILSON CLUB

C 1.6.9
C 48

The Centenary of Kentucky.

THE FILSON CLUB, at its meeting in June, 1891, determined to celebrate Wednesday, June 1, 1892, as the one hundredth anniversary of the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, and its admission into the Union as an independent state. An executive committee consisting of twelve members of the club was appointed, and to them was given full authority to arrange for such a celebration as they might think proper. This committee consisted of—

Reuben T. Durrett, . .	Chairman.
Thomas Speed, . . .	Secretary.
E. T. Halsey, ...	On Finances.
J. Stoddard Johnston, . .	Addresses.
Richard W. Knott, . .	Toasts.
Horatio W. Bruce, . . .	Invitations.
John B. Castleman, . .	Reception.
Basil W. Duke, ...	Banquet.
Andrew Cowan, . . .	Transportation.
William H. Whitsett, . .	Correspondence.
William J. Davis, . . .	Music.
James S. Pirtle, ...	Publication.

Withdrawn

The committee at first contemplated the building of a pioneer fort in one of the Louisville parks, and placing in it for exhibition such mementoes of the time at which Kentucky became an independent state as could be procured for this purpose by gift, loan, or purchase. It was found, however, that such an exhibition would be attended by heavier costs than it was deemed prudent to impose upon the members of the club, and it was abandoned. It was finally determined to limit the celebration to a historical address, a poem, and a banquet, at which selected toasts should be responded to by chosen speakers.

In accordance with this simple programme, a goodly number of the members of the club and of citizens who were not members assembled at Macauley's Theater, at ten o'clock in the morning. The stage was occupied by venerable citizens who had passed or approached the seventieth mile-stone in life's journey, and some of whose long lives dated back almost to the birth of the state.

Among these old citizens were Isaac R. Green (the Nestor of the band, aged ninety-three), Jas. S. Lithgow, Robt. J. Elliott, Americus Symmes, Dr. Thomas Bohannon, Dr. John Thruston, Isaac L. Hyatt, Hamilton Pope, Chas. S. Snead, Edwin Fullion, Patrick Bannon, L. D. Pearson, Frank Carter, Neville Bullitt, Rev. J. H. Heywood, Rev. E. T. Perkins, Rev. R. H. Rivers, Wm. D. Gallagher,

H. C. Caruth, Geo. W. Morris, Dr. E. A. Grant, Hon. Chas. Anderson, Theodore Brown, etc.

In front of the stage was placed Eichorn's orchestra, with music selected and arranged for the occasion. After a number of appropriate airs had been played during the assembling of the audience, Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston, the vice-president of the club, called upon Rev. R. H. Rivers, a descendant by the mother's side from Samuel Henderson, one of the founders of Boonsborough, to open the proceedings with prayer.

Dr. Rivers was assisted from his chair to the front of the stage, and offered the following prayer:

Prayer of Dr. Rivers.

"O, Lord, our Heavenly Father! we thank Thee for this privilege of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of our existence as a state. We bless Thee that the Filson Club, prompted by patriotism and especially by love for the great State of Kentucky, has determined to celebrate in a proper manner this great anniversary. We thank Thee for the number of young people assembled with us on this occasion, so precious to every Kentuckian and so inviting to all Christian people. We pray that every thing may be conducted to Thy honor and glory.

We pray that the deeds of our ancestors may be so presented as to fire our hearts with the loftiest patriotism. For such ancestors, so self-denying, so devoted to the Dark and Bloody Ground, we adore Thee. For the Boones, the Calloways, the Hendersons, the Clarks, and all the rest, reaching back one hundred years, we most humbly and sincerely thank Thee. May we imitate their virtues, honor their memories, and profit by their example. Bless our great and growing state and all the other states belonging to this great Union. Bless this occasion. Be with Thy servant who shall carry us back to the historic past. May the characters presented, the deeds described, and the scenes pictured by him be a blessing to the young, a joy to the aged, and a profit to all. May the poetry written and which shall be spoken on this great occasion be full of imagination and glow with the grandest and most patriotic thoughts. We beg Thee, our Father, to hear our prayer, bless our anniversary, prosper our state, and increase the glory of this great occasion. All this we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Savior. Amen."

After the opening prayer by Dr. Rivers, and "Home, Sweet Home" by the orchestra, Vice-President Johnston, in introducing Reuben T. Durrett, the president of the

club, who had been chosen to make the historic address of the occasion, spoke as follows:

Vice-President Johnston's Remarks.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—We are met to-day to commemorate the centennial of Kentucky's statehood.

"It has been well said that a people who have not the pride to cherish and preserve the record and the memory of the heroic deeds of their ancestors, will soon cease to achieve deeds worthy of commemoration by their posterity. From the earliest period in the world's history, every nation which has filled one of its pages has been animated by the laudable spirit which has brought us here, and many which have ceased to exist still live in the monuments which their national pride has left to the wonder and admiration of posterity. The Filson Club, which to-day marks this one-hundredth milestone in our state's progress, is a historical society, founded in this city in 1884, for the collection, preservation, and publication of the history of Kentucky. Though but young, it has done valuable service in the line of its purpose, having already published six monographs upon subjects of great interest touching our early history, besides accumulating much material of value to the future historian.

"To the zeal and patriotic pride of Reuben T. Durrett, the first and only president of the Filson Club, Kentucky will ever be indebted for his laborious efforts to preserve in durable form the history and traditions of the first grand epoch in the life of our beloved commonwealth. Most fitting is it that he should have been selected by the society which I have the honor to represent to sum up in succinct form the deeds which we are here to commemorate, and it is with peculiar pride that I have the honor to present him to you, and to bespeak for him your respectful attention."

REUBEN T. DURRETT,

PRESIDENT OF THE FILSON CLUB.

President Durrett's Address.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY: ITS DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AUTONOMY, AND PROGRESS FOR A HUNDRED YEARS.

ONE hundred years ago Kentucky became an independent state, and we have assembled, under the auspices of the Filson Club, for the purpose of commemorating the event. As Kentuckians, we naturally feel that our commonwealth deserves this consideration; but there are others outside of Kentucky who should have kindred feelings. Kentucky has a history not exclusively her own, but national as well as local. She blazed the untried way by which her sister states were to advance and form that network of sovereignties stretching from the Ohio river to the Pacific ocean. Under the lead of George Rogers Clark, the greatest military man who ever commanded in the West, her brave militia * conquered that vast territory out of which have been carved the glorious States of Illinois, Indiana,

* Most of the soldiers under General Clark, when he took Kas-

Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and that part of Minnesota on this side of the Mississippi. It was the persistence of her sons for the freedom of the Mississippi river which led to the purchase of Louisiana and the consequent opening of the doors of the Republic for extended domain. Her glorious deeds are so blended with our national history that sixty millions of freemen, wherever they may be in our broad land to-day, might well partake of our feelings while we celebrate this one hundredth anniversary of our statehood.

kaskia in 1778, were Virginians, and Kentucky was a part of Virginia. While these soldiers, in strict historic language, may not be called Kentucky militia at that date, yet many of them, though marching from parts of the country other than Kentucky, like Edward Bulger, James Brown, James Bryan, Joseph Bowman, John Boyle, Abram Chaplain, Richard Chenowith, Thomas Denton, Leonard Helm, Silas Harlan, Simon Kenton, Benjamin Lynn, Thomas Quirk, and others, had already selected lands in Kentucky for their future homes; and many others of them became citizens of Kentucky after the Illinois conquest. There were but few of Clark's volunteers when he began the Illinois campaign who were not then or did not afterward become citizens of Kentucky. Their leader, General Clark, was already a Kentuckian by acquiring lands here and making it his home, and it is not going too far to call his followers Kentuckians under such circumstances.

The Discovery of Kentucky.

For one hundred and eighty-five years after the first settlement at Jamestown, Kentucky was a part of Virginia, and during four-fifths of this long period was an unknown land. The Virginians along the Atlantic slope showed no early disposition to settle beyond the mountains that walled them in on the west. They erected their manor houses and built their tobacco barns on the rich lands of rivers that flowed from the mountains to the sea, and were content. What they had to sell the ocean would bear to foreign marts, and what they wanted to buy the same ocean would bring to their doors. There were no known inducements in the unknown lands beyond the mountains to entice them to the dangers and the hardships of a wilderness filled with wild animals and still wilder savages.

But whether the Virginians would go to the discovery of Kentucky or not, the country was so located that to remain unknown was impossible. The great Mississippi and the beautiful Ohio were upon its borders for hundreds of miles, while their tributaries penetrated thousands of miles within. Upon these rivers hunters and traders and adventurers were to paddle their canoes

in spite of dangers, and the fair land of Kentucky could not indefinitely escape their eyes.

Two explorers of different nationalities, but in pursuit of the same wild hope of a water way across the continent to the Pacific ocean, discovered Kentucky almost at the same time. They were Captain Thomas Batts, a Virginian, of whom nothing but this discovery is known, and Robert Cavalier de la Salle, a distinguished Frenchman, whose explorations in America made him known in both hemispheres.

The Discovery of Captain Batts.

In 1727, Dr. Daniel Coxe published in London a description of the Province of Carolana, which had been given to Sir Robt. Heath by Charles First, in 1630. It extended from the thirty-first to the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The predecessors of Dr. Coxe are represented in this book as having made important explorations in their provinces, and the statement is made that between the years 1654 and 1664, a Colonel Wood, living at the Falls of the James river, in Virginia, had discovered different branches of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Colonel Wood could hardly have discovered different branches

of the Ohio in the neighborhood of Carolana without being in Kentucky, and if this statement is true, he was probably the first white man who ever rambled through the dark forests of this country. It is possible, however, that Dr. Coxe has credited Colonel Wood with an exploration that was made by Captain Thomas Batts at a little later date. In 1671, General Abraham Wood, by the authority of Governor Berkely, sent Captain Thomas Batts with a party of explorers to the west of the Appalachian mountains in search of a river that might lead across the continent to China. The journal of their route is rendered obscure by meager descriptions and the changes of the country and the names since it was written, but it is possible that they went to the Roanoke and ascending to its headwaters, crossed over to the sources of the Kanawha, which they descended to its falls. Whether they wandered southward to the Big Sandy and crossed over into Kentucky, we can not determine from their journal; but whether they did so or not, they were in that part of Virginia of which Kentucky was a part, and their discoveries would open the way to the one as well as to the other.*

* Manuscript Journal of Captain Batts, 1671. This journal was published in the third volume of the "Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York," page 193. I have compared this

The Discovery of La Salle.

Less doubtfully connected with the discovery of Kentucky is the name and fame of La Salle, one of the greatest explorers of the seventeenth century. He was born in the old city of Rouen in 1643, and at the age of twenty-three came to America to devote his great enthusiasm and indomitable energy to the solution of the problem of a transcontinental river running toward China. Columbus had crossed the Atlantic a century and three-quarters before with the belief that he had found India, and when this delusion had faded before the light of actual discovery, the continent of North America was still believed to contain a great river running across to the Pacific ocean. La Salle had strong hopes of finding this river, and in 1669 some Seneca Indians hastened his plans by telling him that there was a river that rose in their country and wound its way southward and westward to the distant sea. This was evidently extending the Alleghany, the Ohio, and the Mississippi into one grand river, and it so fired the imagination of Sa Salle that he at once began preparations to explore it. He

publication with my manuscript copy and found them to be essentially the same.

entered the Alleghany by a tributary near its source, and followed it and the Ohio through the wild forests on their banks until he reached the falls where Louisville now stands.* In making this long journey, he was the discoverer of Kentucky from the Big Sandy to the rapids of the Ohio, and was the first white man whose eyes looked eastward from the beautiful river to the Bluegrass land, which forms the garden spot of the state. He had

* In 1808, while digging the foundation of the Tarascon Mill in that part of Louisville known as Shipping Port, an iron ax was found under the center of a sycamore, the trunk of which was six feet in diameter, and the roots of which extended for forty feet in every direction. The ax was made by bending a flat bar of iron over a cylinder to make a hole for the handle in one end, and then welding the two sides together and hammering them to a cutting edge. It could not have been placed where it was found after the tree grew, and must, therefore, have fallen there about the time of the seed from which the tree grew over it. The annulations of the tree were counted and found to be two hundred, which, according to the then mode of computation, made the tree two hundred years old. It is known, however, that the sycamore will in some years show more than one annulation and thus indicate more than one year's growth; and if we allow one-third of these two hundred annulations to have been produced in that way, we shall have this tree to have begun its growth about the time that La Salle was at the falls. Of course, any Indian might have brought this ax from the white settlements in Canada or on the Atlantic; but so might La Salle have brought it

not reached China, nor sailed upon a river that led thereto, but he had discovered a country whose fame in after years would even extend to the Celestial Empire. He had made a discovery upon which France would found a claim to the valley of the Mississippi and contend for it against England in a mighty war that would not only involve America, but Europe as well.

there and left it when he was at the falls, probably in 1669 or 1670. The Indians who had accompanied La Salle as guides deserted him at the falls, and he was left to make his way back home alone. Under such circumstances, he would naturally divest himself of every incumbrance not absolutely necessary to his homeward journey, and might have left this ax as well as any other article. At the point where the ax was found there is a beautiful view of the rapids, and especially of that part just above Goose Island where, when the river is low, there is a cataract or perpendicular fall of eight feet, or at least there was a few years ago, before the United States began changing the channel of the river. Possibly, La Salle, standing at this point and looking north-westwardly above Goose Island, saw this fall or cataract, and spoke of it as a great fall. His words are that: "Il la suivit jusqu'a un endroit ou elle tombe de fort haut." That is to say, he followed the Ohio river until he came to a place where it fell from a great height—where there was a great fall. Possibly, La Salle, with his wonderfully observant eye, discovered that the Ohio made a fall of more than twenty feet in passing over the rapids; but the best that can be said of his calling the rapids a "tombe de fort haut" is that he used very unallowable words.

Other Discoveries.

Other discoveries followed those of La Salle and Batts, but besides being doubtful, like that attributed to Moscoso in 1543, and to the twenty-three Spaniards in 1669, and to John Salling in 1730, they added nothing to the knowledge of the country, until toward the middle of the eighteenth century. France and England at this time seem to have simultaneously resolved to make a supreme struggle for the sovereignty of their discoveries in the Mississippi valley. Both of these great powers claimed that their titles were perfect, but neither paid the least regard to the claim of the other.

French Possessions in North America.

The peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, left the boundaries of France and England in America as undetermined as they were when the war for the succession began. France claimed an empire in America that a king might well have coveted. From the founding of Quebec by Champlain, in 1608, she had pushed her acquisitions westwardly and southwardly for a stupendous extent of territory. She had followed the St. Lawrence

to the lakes, and progressed along these inland seas until she had reached a branch of the Mississippi. In 1682, she had gone down this mighty river to its mouth, and was now claimant of all the lands in North America watered by the St. Lawrence and Mississippi and their countless tributaries. Her domain extended from the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico to the eternal ice fields of Canada, and from the crest of the Appalachian mountains on the east to the fabled Quivera on the west. In the great rivers St. Lawrence and Mississippi, she held the keys of the continent, and she was building forts along its lakes and principal rivers for the purpose of locking out the rest of the world from her possessions. There was the ominous fact, seemingly unobserved by her, that after a hundred and forty years of rule, from her first settlement at Quebec, she had not been able to seat a hundred thousand inhabitants in this boundless empire. Such a number was hardly equal to the holding of such a domain; but few as they were, they were united in their determination to hold the country, and could be made marvelously effective in defense. Gallissoniere, the governor, with his court upon the barren rock of Quebec, mimicked as well as he could the splendors of Versailles, and the inhabitants of New France knew nothing but to honor and obey his commands. Many

of the Indians, moreover, were friendly to the French, and with the scalping-knives and tomakawks of numerous tribes of savages, the few French fusils that could be mustered might be many times multiplied.

Extent of the Virginia Colony.

While France was claiming this vast empire, and building forts and hiring savages to defend it, the Virginians were not unmindful of the claim they had to a part of it by their charter from King James. This charter gave them a frontage of four hundred miles on the Atlantic ocean, and all the land between a southern line drawn westwardly and a northern line drawn northwestwardly through the continent to the Pacific ocean. On these lands the French had already built and fortified Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres, and Cahokia and Vincennes and Detroit, and were preparing to build and fortify other places. They had driven the English traders away, and buried leaden plates at the mouths of the rivers along the Ohio, as evidence of their claim to the country. There was enough of the foreshadowing of war in these movements of the seemingly complaisant and cordial French, who were chasseing and bowing over the the country while really at war, to arouse the fighting

cavaliers of Virginia from a slumber which two centuries of antagonistic discoveries had not been able to disturb. On that part of Virginia which sloped eastwardly from the mountains to the Atlantic were one hundred and seventy-five thousand freemen and one hundred and twenty-five thousand slaves, and of this number they thought enough could be spared to plant colonies in the Mississippi valley that would drive out the French and keep them out. It was only a question with the Virginians as to how this population was to be seated on the lands claimed by the French, and how it could be most speedily accomplished. They solved this question in their own way, according to precedents hoary with age, and decided to utilize powerful companies, to which the public lands should be given as a consideration for the speedy seating of occupants. A number of these land companies were formed, but as only two of them, the Loyal Company and the Ohio Company, are particularly connected with Kentucky history, they alone need be mentioned on this occasion.

The Loyal Company and the First White Settlement in Kentucky.

At a meeting of the Virginia Council, July 12, 1749, the Loyal Company was authorized to enter and survey eight hundred thousand acres of the public lands of Virginia for the purpose of seating families upon them. The lands were to be located north of the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, and were to extend to the west for their quantity. The company was to begin at once to locate its lands and settle occupants upon them, and was to have four years to make its surveys and returns. Dr. Thomas Walker, one of the most learned and accomplished men of his times, was chosen by the company to locate its lands. He at once organized a company of explorers, consisting of himself and five others. None of the names of his assistants have been preserved in his journal, except Ambrose Powell, Colby Chew, and a man named Tomlinson. On the 16th of March, 1750, they began their journey toward the line which then divided Virginia from North Carolina. They went up a branch of the Roanoke and crossed over to the Holston, which they descended to its forks. They then directed their course across

Clinch and Powell rivers, and entered Kentucky through Cumberland Gap. They then went up Cumberland river, near to where the city of Barbourville now stands, and on the north-west side of the river, a little above what is now known as Swan Pond, selected the site of a house to be erected as the head-quarters of their settlement. Here a piece of land was cleared, and a log-house twelve by eight feet built, and corn and peach stones planted. The house was finished on the 25th of April, 1750, and a settlement was thus begun in the wilderness of Kentucky.* This was the first house ever built in the state by white men, with the possible exception of some cabins by the French and Indians at the mouth of the Scioto, when a great flood drove them from the lowlands on the Ohio side to the highlands on the Kentucky side of the river. It was twenty-four years

* Journal of an Exploration in the Spring of the year 1750, by Dr. Thomas Walker, of Virginia. This journal remained in manuscript until 1888, when a limited edition of it, edited by William Cabell Rives, a descendant of Dr. Walker, was published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. There is an unfortunate omission of ten days of the journal in the publication, and this omission, yet more unfortunately for Kentuckians, occurs just at the time he entered the state through Cumberland Gap. Singularly enough, I have a manuscript copy of this journal in which the same omission occurs.

before a cabin was erected at Harrodsburg or anywhere else in the state by the early settlers. Our historians have failed to mention this first settlement in Kentucky, but it was not overlooked by the geographers of its day. It was laid down upon all the maps of the country after 1750, and so continued until the beginning of the present century. No place was more conspicuous on the early maps of the country than this settlement of Walker on the Cumberland.

The Loyal Company was not fortunate in the time at which its settlement was begun. Before its land could be located and surveyed and occupied by the settlers, the French and Indian War was upon them, and delayed their undertaking until the peace of 1763. Then the king's proclamation, forbidding settlements on lands beyond the sources of rivers that entered the Atlantic ocean, delayed them for another ten years. And finally the Revolutionary War arrested this, as it did all other enterprises of the kind that were in progress when hostilities began. At the October session of the Virginia legislature, in 1778, the petition of Dr. Walker in behalf of his company was acted upon, when it was shown that the company had surveyed 201,554 acres of their grant, and left unsurveyed 598,446 acres. Of the lands sur-

veyed, the company was allowed to complete their title to 45,390 acres only.*

The Ohio Company.

Soon after Dr. Walker, in behalf of the Loyal Company, had passed through Eastern Kentucky from south to north, he was followed by Christopher Gist,† who, in behalf of the Ohio Company, traversed Central Kentucky from west to east. The Ohio Company was authorized by the home government to select five hundred thousand acres of land on both sides of the Ohio river, for the purpose of settling families upon them. Gist was sent out by this company to select these lands, and in his explorations he entered Kentucky at the mouth of the Scioto, March 13, 1751. He made his way to the

* Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia, October Session, 1778.

† A Journal of Christopher Gist's Journey, 1750–51. I have a manuscript copy of this journal, and also Pownall's "Topographical Description of North America," published at London in 1776, in which it appears. I have never seen it elsewhere. Gist evidently went through Kentucky with his compass, as he gives the courses and distances of his route. It differs very widely from Walker's journal in this particular, there being nothing in the journal of Walker to indicate that he had a compass with him.

Licking river, which he ascended, and then crossed the headwaters of the Kentucky river, and went out of the state where Dr. Walker had entered it. In his wanderings from west to east, he saw some of the best as well as some of the worst land. This company located two hundred thousand acres upon the Licking river, but before families could be settled upon them, the French and Indian War and the king's proclamation and the Revolutionary War arrested their enterprise, as they had that of the Loyal Company. When they finally appealed to the legislature for titles to their land, they stood before a new race of law-makers, and were shorn of the profits of their costly undertaking, as the Loyal Company had been.

While, however, neither the Loyal nor the Ohio Company had been a financial success, and neither had peopled the Mississippi valley with inhabitants to drive off and keep away the French, both had contributed to the opening of the way to the settlement of Kentucky. In behalf of their respective companies, Walker and Gist had gone beyond the forbidding mountains that frowned like an impassable wall on the west of inhabited Virginia, and had seen the inviting country beyond, that had not been seen before. They had kept journals of their routes, and could verify all that had passed before their

watchful eyes. They had seen Kentucky as it came from the Creator's hands, in all its wild splendors of soil and tree and stream. And what a grand sight it was! Let us, in imagination, go back one hundred and forty-two years, and look upon Kentucky as Walker and Gist saw it, in 1750–51.

View of Primeval Kentucky.

From the summit of the Appalachian mountains on the east, declivities lead down two thousand feet to a plateau that gracefully undulates for five hundred miles to the margins of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers on the west. Descending through deep cut channels from their mountain springs, the Sandy, the Licking, the Kentucky, the Salt, the Green, and the Cumberland rivers roll their navigable waters for hundreds of miles through soils as exhuberant as the famous delta of the Nile. Over an area that millions might inhabit, of mountain and hill and plain and valley, stands a dark forest of oak and beech and ash and hickory and walnut and cherry and maple and sycamore and linden and cedar and pine, with lofty poplars towering above like hoary sentinels of the centuries that have marked their growth. Here and there, where the trees of the forest cast not

their shadow, the cane and the clover and the rye and the bluegrass cover the soil like emerald isles in the forest seas. Toward the sunset, between the Salt and the Green rivers, spreads out for miles a treeless land covered with a forest of herbage, on which countless buffalo and deer forever feed. The woods are full of wild animals, the rivers swarm with endless varieties of fish, and the air is darkened with flocks of birds. From out the earth burst springs whose waters, warmed by the summer's sun, whiten their channels with salt, and deep down beneath the surface are mysterious caverns cut out by subterranean streams, in which are deposited beds of saltpeter. Beneath the hills and mountains are strata of coal and beds of iron and quarries of stone, and over all hangs a bright sky tempered by genial airs. As if to add to the picturesqueness of the scene, there are numerous mounds, which were reared in the distant past by a long ago people who had become mighty in the land and passed away without leaving a history, a tradition, or a name. On the mountain sides, the rhododendron and the Calmia latifolia display their charming blossoms; in the valleys, the magnolia contrasts the snow of its huge corolla with the scarlet of the delicate cardinal flower; and every-where on the hills and plains, wild flowers of infinite form and color lend enchantment

to the view. It is "a land of brooks, of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of the valleys and hills."

Practical Explorers Visit Kentucky.

After Walker and Gist, a new order of explorers began to visit Kentucky. They had none of the science or learning of their predecessors, but they had an eye for fine trees and rich lands and navigable rivers and abundance of game. They were a kind of hunting, trading, and roving adventurers, whose accounts of what they saw were finally destined to inaugurate the settlement of the country.

In 1766, Colonel James Smith, not long from Indian captivity, wandered through the southern part of Kentucky, and if he did not effect a settlement, he performed an early recorded surgical operation in the state by extracting from his foot a piece of cane with a pair of bullet molds. The next year, John Findley, the forerunner of Boone, was in the northern part of the state trading with the Indians, and at the same time James Harrod * and Michael Stoner were in the southern part.

* James Harrod was one of the most important of the early settlers of Kentucky. His explorations of the country were little inferior to those of Boone, and he had a kindly heart for the many woes to

At last, in 1769, Daniel Boone,* a man without a superior in that woodcraft which pursues its way through the trackless forest, and that cunning which baffles the wily savage, was in Kentucky. He wandered from place to place, and gave names to unknown objects which they were to bear for all time to come. He was a second Adam in another Eden. He gathered that knowledge of the country which led to its purchase by the Transylvania Colony, and which promoted him to positions

which the pioneers were subjected. He disappeared from the living in the great forest where he was hunting, and no one knows the time or the manner of his death. His widow believed he had been murdered by a man named Bridges, with whom he had been induced to go in search of the mystical Swift's silver mine. He disappeared from the living in 1793, but nothing definite is known of the time or the manner of his going.

* Joseph Bryant, the father-in-law of Daniel Boone, gave to Mr. McAfee an explanation worth preserving as to how the old pioneer made so many narrow escapes from the Indians. He carried in a leather bag fastened about his neck a commission in the British service, which had been given him by Lord Dunmore. Whenever he got into a tight place among the Indians, he exhibited this commission, which was proof sufficient to them that Boone was the friend of the British and the enemy of the colonists. On seeing this token, the Indians released him instead of scalping him. This anecdote is preserved by Robert B. McAfee, in his autobiography, which has never been published.

in which he made a name known to all the civilized nations of the earth.

While Boone was yet in Kentucky, a party of forty others crossed the mountains from Virginia and North Carolina, and hunted and trapped and explored until they got the name of the Long Hunters. In 1771, Simon Kenton, who was such a thwarter of the plans of the Indians as to secure from them the name of "Old Horse Steal," as the most odious epithet they could apply to him, was in the northern part of the state, looking for the cane lands of which he had heard so much. Most of these hunters and traders and explorers were men of more than average parts, and when they went back home with glowing accounts of what they had seen in Kentucky, the surveyors began to enter the state and to run off land for settlers.

Surveyors and Land Owners in Kentucky.

In 1772, patents were issued to John Fry for lands in Lawrence and Greenup counties, said, without conclusive authority, to have been surveyed by the great Washington himself; but the surveyors whose work led to prompt and permanent settlements did not reach Kentucky until the following year.

In 1773, Captain Thomas Bullitt,* at the head of one company, and Hancock Taylor, at the head of another, were in Kentucky for the purpose of surveying lands for owners who intended to occupy them themselves, or to place others upon them. The two companies came together down the Ohio, from the mouth of the Kanawha to the mouth of the Kentucky, where they separated. On their way down the Ohio, they joined in making some surveys of lands and the laying off of several towns. They laid off a town in Lewis county, near where Vanceburg now stands; another in Bracken, at the mouth of Locust creek; and a third in Boone county, in the big bend of the Ohio, near where Francesville now stands. The Taylor Company ascended the Ken-

* Captain Thomas Bullitt, whose name is inseparably connected with the origin of the City of Louisville, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1730. He was a gallant soldier in the French and Indian Wars, and by his skill and courage, in 1758, he saved from destruction the remnant of General Grant's army near Fort Duquesne. At the close of the French and Indian Wars, he was retained in the colonial service, and became the adjutant-general of the Virginia militia. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he was made adjutant-general of the Southern Department. His first service was the defeat of Lord Dunmore at the Great Bridge. He became dissatisfied with the service because of some disagreement with General Washington, and resigned. He died at his home in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1778.

tucky and made a survey where Frankfort now stands, and several in Mercer county, afterward occupied by the McAfees. The Bullitt Company went down the Ohio to the falls, where they made numerous surveys, one of which was two thousand acres for Dr. John Connolly. On this Connolly survey, Bullitt laid off a town in August, 1773, which afterward became the City of Louisville. Connolly and Campbell, who had bought of Connolly an interest in his lands at the falls, advertised lots for sale in this town at the falls in 1774, and in 1775 it was occupied by Sanders Stuart and others, sent out by the proprietors for that purpose. They also surveyed a tract of one thousand four hundred acres for John Cowan on the Ohio, above the falls, opposite Twelve-mile Island. Cowan built a house and raised corn on this land in 1774, and for these improvements secured a settlement right to four hundred acres, and a preëmption right for one thousand acres, which made his one thousand four hundred.

Upon numerous other surveys made by Bullitt in 1773, and by Taylor and Floyd and Douglas and Hite the following year, settlements began to be made as early as 1774. As evidence of the intended occupancy, log cabins were erected and corn planted as soon as this work could be done. The style of house was not elab-

orate and was easily built. The trunks of trees in the surrounding forest, cut from eight to sixteen feet in length and laid one above the other in a square or parallelogram, with notched corners, so as to form four walls from eight to ten feet high, covered with boards held down by poles, with a small opening for a window, a larger one for a door, and one still more ample for a fire-place, presented the conventional settler's cabin of the times. Boone built a similar house on Red river in 1769, and Bullitt erected another at the mouth of Bear-grass in 1773. But the former was a hunter's lodge, and the latter a surveyor's camp, not intended for permanent occupancy.

Harrodsburg and the Settlements of 1774.

In 1774, a town was laid out by James Harrod and the forty explorers who accompanied him, and a number of log cabins erected, which afterward became Harrodsburg. Undue importance has been given these Harrodsburg cabins of 1774. They have been claimed as proof of the first settlement in the state at this point. The truth of history, however, can hardly admit of such a conclusion. Besides being twenty-four years younger than the house built by Dr. Walker on the Cumberland

in 1750, there were numerous other cabins erected in different parts of the state at the same time. Cases reported by Hughes and Hardin and Snead and Bibb in our early Court of Appeals show, upon the sworn testimony of witnesses who helped to build the houses, or saw them after they were erected, that Martin Stall built a house on the east fork of Salt river in 1774; that Thomas Quirk, William Crow, and John Crawford built cabins on Dick's river in 1774; that Isaac Taylor and Silas Harlan built houses on Salt river in 1774; that John Crow built a house near Danville in 1774; and that James Brown erected another at the same time and place. Other instances of the improvement of lands by the building of houses upon them with the view of permanent occupancy might be cited, but these are enough to show that Harrodsburg can claim no exclusive honors in this line. None of the houses, either in Harrodsburg or elsewhere, in 1774, were continuously occupied, on account of the hostility of the Indians, but all of them were built about the same time and for the same purpose, and must equally share the honor of the early settlement of the state.

The Settlements of 1775.

In 1775, settlers began to come into the state with a rapidity to make up for the tardiness with which they had previously appeared. They came down the Ohio in well loaded canoes and flat-boats; they came over the mountains, through Cumberland Gap, in companies, afoot and on horseback. In March, 1775, the McAfees resumed improvements on their lands on Salt river, and James Harrod, with his company increased to fifty, returned to the cabins at Harrodsburg and the Boiling Spring. In April, 1775, Daniel Boone, with his company of twenty, reached the Kentucky river, and began the building of Boonsborough, and in a short time thereafter was joined by Richard Henderson, with his company of thirty. There were now more than one hundred and fifty immigrants in Kentucky, but not a female among them. In September, 1775, however, the wife and children of Daniel Boone reached Boonsborough, and about the same time the wife and children of Hugh McGary, Thomas Denton, and Richard Hogan arrived at Harrodsburg. There were now husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, among the settlers, and immigration continued so rapidly that at the end of ten

years there were enough inhabitants to apply to Virginia for a separate government.

This rapid settlement in 1775 was greatly assisted by Richard Henderson & Co., who had taken the name of the Transylvania Colony. Not only did they bring a large number of settlers into the country, but they founded Boonsborough and fortified it for protection, and supplied not only their own people, but those of other settlements, with powder and lead and food and clothing. They attempted to establish a proprietary government in Kentucky and failed. But there was so much romance as well as reality about their undertaking, that it will always make an interesting chapter in Kentucky history, and demands our attention on this occasion.

The Transylvania Colony.

On the 17th of March, 1775, this company, consisting of Richard Henderson and eight other prominent citizens,* met at Wataga, then in North Carolina but now

* The eight other gentlemen associated with Richard Henderson in this gigantic enterprise were John Luttrell, Nathaniel Hart, Thomas Hart, David Hart, Wm. Johnston, John Williams, James Hogg, and Leonard Hendly Bullock. They were all citizens of North Carolina and men of property and social positions.

in Tennessee, and took a deed from the Cherokee Indians for the greater part of the State of Kentucky. The outlines of this grant began at the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running with that stream and its northerly branch to its source, thence followed the crest of the Appalachian mountains to the source of the Cumberland river, thence down that river to the Ohio, thence up the Ohio to the beginning.* This was not such a grant as had been obtained from the kings of England for the Virginia and the Carolana colonies, but it was far beyond the domain of such modern companies as the Loyal, the Ohio, the Indiana, etc. It embraced something like

* Why Richard Henderson & Co. should have given the name of Transylvania to their colony is a mystery. Transylvania, meaning across or beyond the woods, did not indicate their colony, which was in the midst of the woods, or rather the woods themselves. The deed which the Cherokees gave them for their colony preserved the beautiful Indian name *Chenoa* for Kentucky, and why they should not have perpetuated it is strange. Had they named their colony *Chenoa*, it is possible that those who came after them would have perpetuated it, but the pedagogical name of Transylvania which they gave it perished with their enterprise, as it deserved. If they did not like the Cherokee name *Chenoa* preserved in their deed to the country, there was the name Kentucky also mentioned in the same deed, and which those who came after them adopted. Why our people, however, should have adopted the name Kentucky, and then attached to it the unpleasant

twenty millions of acres, and cost the company, according to the consideration expressed in the deed, the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling. This would equal about $50,000 of our money, and made the land cost about one-fourth of one cent per acre.

These enterprising gentlemen either forgot or disregarded the time-honored policy of Virginia not to permit private individuals to purchase lands from the Indians within her domain. As the Indians were pressed farther and farther back from the Atlantic, their lands were obtained for the colony; and as early as 1705, an act was passed by the legislature forbidding private citizens from

meaning of "dark and bloody ground," is another mystery. Kentucky is from the Iroquois word *kentake*, meaning the prairie or meadow land. The name probably originated in those treeless stretches of country between the Salt and the Green rivers, which our ancestors called barrens. The Indians in early times burnt the trees off these lands and then designated them by *kentake*, meaning the meadow or prairie lands. It is possible that the epithet "dark and bloody," was fastened to Kentucky from what was said by the Dragging Canoe to Colonel Henderson at the treaty of Wataga. This Indian chief told Henderson that the lands south of the Kentucky river were "bloody ground and would be dark and difficult to settle." This expression, however, had no reference to the name of the country, and was only used to persuade Henderson & Co. not to insist upon the purchase of Kentucky south of the Kentucky river, but to take it north of that stream.

acquiring lands from the Indians. When Virginia declared herself independent of England and made a constitution for herself in 1776, she inserted this provision: "No purchase of land shall be made of Indian natives but in behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly."

Before the proprietors could reach Boonsborough, the head-quarters of their colony, and take possession of their lands, Lord Dunmore issued his proclamation against them as disorderly persons who should not be allowed to hold the country they had purchased, but who should be fined and imprisoned if they persisted. As evidence of how swiftly news flew over the roadless wilderness in those early times, the deed from the Cherokees to Henderson & Co. was dated at Wataga, the 17th of March, 1775, and on the 21st of March, 1775, the proclamation at Williamsburg, in Virginia, was issued. Lord Dunmore, instead of basing his proclamation on the law of Virginia, which forbade private citizens buying lands of the Indians, based it upon the king's purpose to have all these lands surveyed in parcels of a hundred or more acres and sold at auction. The effect of this proclamation, however, whether rightly or wrongly conceived, was to array Virginia against the Transylvania Colony, and that was to seal its fate.

The proprietors notified the settlers at such points as were known to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Boonsborough, and on the 23d of May, 1775, these delegates assembled. They were: Daniel Boone, Squire Boone, William Coke, Samuel Henderson, William Moore, and Richard Calloway, from Boonsborough; Thomas Slaughter, John Lythe, Valentine Harmond, and James Douglas, from Harrodsburg; James Harrod, Nathan Hammond, Isaac Hite, and Azariah Davis, from Boiling Spring; John Todd, Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, John Floyd,* and Samuel Wood, from St. Asaph's. They

* It is amusing to read in the Journal of Richard Henderson the suspicion which he at first entertained of John Floyd. Floyd was a deputy of Colonel Preston, surveyor of Fincastle county, and Henderson suspected that he was a spy upon the Transylvania Colony. But he soon found out by intercourse with Floyd how he had mistaken his man. Floyd was one of nature's nobles, who was above suspicion. Whatever he seemed to be, he was without disguise. Floyd afterward became the surveyor-in-chief of the Transylvania Colony, and was looked upon by Henderson as the great and candid man he was. In 1783, while going from Spring Station to Floyd's Station, on Bear-grass, Floyd was shot by an Indian in ambush. He was able to get home by the help of his brother, who held him on his horse, but he died soon after reaching his fort. Had his life been spared, he would have left his impression on the infant State of Kentucky. He was remarkably well educated for his times, and had an intellect far

organized a regular Legislative Council, and elected Thomas Slaughter chairman and Matthew Jouett clerk. They then received an address from Richard Henderson, president of the company, and voted an answer with all the decorous formality of the English Parliament. They went promptly to work as a legislative body, and passed nine laws, establishing courts, regulating the militia, punishing crimes, preventing swearing and Sabbath breaking, providing for attachments, protecting the range, and improving the breed of horses. They were in session until the 27th of May, when they adjourned, to meet again the first Thursday in September following.

But they never met again. The times were not propitious for a proprietary government in this region. The settlers did not like the aristocratic appearance of the Transylvania Colony. Some of them who had been in sympathy with the proprietors in the first stages of the colony now turned against them, and joined others in a petition to the Virginia legislature to make a new county, and appoint officers for local government, with-

above the average of those around him. With his brain and energy and courage and integrity, there was no position in the country to which he might not have aspired and risen. There was no man slain by the Indians in early Kentucky whose loss was more felt and whose death was more regretted than that of Colonel John Floyd.

out regard to the existence of the colony. In 1776, Kentucky county, embracing all the lands of the colony, was established, and civil and military officers were appointed to govern the county just as if the Transylvania Colony had not existed. Finally, at the October term of the Virginia legislature, in 1778, an act was passed giving to Richard Henderson & Co. twelve and one-half square miles of the land on both sides of Green river, where it enters the Ohio, in full compensation for all claims they might have to Kentucky—not as any acknowledgment of their right to the country, but as compensation for their good offices in extinguishing the Indian title, and helping to settle the country.

How the Pioneers Lived.

The first inhabitants of Kentucky, on account of the hostility of the Indians, lived in what were called forts. These structures had little in common with those massive piles of stone and earth from which thunder missiles of destruction in modern times. They were simply rows of the conventional log cabins of the day, built on four sides of a square or parallelogram, which remained as a court or open space between them. This open space served as a play-ground, a muster field, a

corral for domestic animals, and a storehouse for implements. The cabins which formed the fort's walls were dwelling-houses for the people, and contained the rudest conveniences of life. The bedstead consisted of forks driven in the dirt floor, through the prongs of which poles extended to cracks in the wall, and over which buffalo skins were spread for a mattress and bear skins for a covering. The dining-table was a broad puncheon hewn smooth with an adze, and set on four legs made of sticks inserted in auger holes at the corners. The chairs were three-legged stools made in the same way, and the table furniture consisted of wooden plates, trays, noggins, bowls, and trenchers, usually turned out of buckeye. A few tin cups and pewter plates and delf cups and saucers, and two-pronged iron forks and pewter spoons, were luxuries brought from the old country, and only found upon the tables of the few who could afford them. The fire-place occupied nearly one whole side of the house; the window was a hole covered with paper saturated with bear's grease, and the door an opening, over which hung a buffalo skin. Near the door hung the long-barreled flint-lock rifle on the prongs of a buck's horns pinned to the wall, and from which place it was never absent except when in use.

In these confined cabins whole families occupied a

single room. Here the women hackled the wild nettle, carded the buffalo wool, spun the thread, wove the cloth, and made the clothes. The men wore buckskin hunting shirts, trousers, and moccasins, and the women linsey gowns in winter and linen in summer. If there was a broadcloth coat or a calico dress, it came from the old settlements, and was only worn on rare occasions.

Such a life had its pains, but it also had its pleasures. Of evenings and rainy days, the fiddle was heard, and the merry old Virginia reel danced by both young and old. A marriage, that sometimes united a boy of sixteen to a girl of fourteen, was an occasion of great merriment, and brought out the whole fort. When an itinerant preacher came along, and favored them with a sermon two or three hours in length, it was also a great occasion. A young man had some difficulty in making his sweatheart understand all he had to say in a small room filled by her parents and brothers and sisters, but on essential points it was easy to remove the discussion to the open space. The shooting match, the foot-race, wrestling, jumping, boxing, and, it may be added, fighting, afforded amusement in the open space, and blindfold and hide-and-seek and quiltings, knittings, and candy pullings made the little cabins merry on many occasions. The

corn field and the vegetable garden were cultivated within range of the rifles of the fort, and sentinels were on guard while the work was being done.

How the Indians Retarded the Settlements.

The great obstacles to the rapid population of the country were the Indians.* They lurked in the woods and confined the settlers to the forts. They did not occupy the soil, but lived to the north and the south and the west and kept Kentucky for a hunting ground. They crossed the Ohio in small parties, and, like thieves

* It is difficult to fix a time when the Indians were not hostile to the whites in Kentucky. Gist, in his journal of 1751, states that he did not go to the falls of the Ohio for fear of the Indians. Boone lost his companion, John Stewart, while exploring Kentucky in 1769, and again in 1773, while leading a number of emigrants to Kentucky, he lost a son and five of his company. Hancock Taylor, the surveyor, was killed by them in 1774, and as Boone and his party approached the site of Boonsborough in 1775, they were attacked by the Indians and several of them killed and wounded. It may be stated, therefore, that from the beginning of explorations and settlements in Kentucky, the Indians were hostile. These hostile Indians, moreover, did not live in Kentucky, but dwelt north of the Ohio and south of the Cumberland rivers. Kentucky was their hunting ground and had been time out of mind, and they showed a determination from the first

in the night, crept stealthily upon their victims and shot them down or tomahawked them unawares. More people were killed in this desultory way than in regular battles. In 1790, Judge Innes wrote to the secretary of war that during the seven years he had lived in Kentucky the Indians had killed one thousand five hundred souls, stolen twenty thousand horses, and carried off property to the value of fifteen thousand pounds sterling. If to this fearful number we add all the deaths previous to 1783 and subseqent to 1790, the time covered by Judge Innes's estimate, in battle and by murder, we shall have a terrible summary. Not less than three thousand six hundred men, women, and children fell at the hands of the savages in Kentucky before the final victory over them by General Wayne in 1794. It may be doubted whether the Indians would not have been less formidable if they had lived in Kentucky. They would then have

invasion of it by the whites to defend it. They could not understand by what right the whites could come among them and drive them from their hunting grounds and occupy them, and they resolved, like brave defenders of their country, to give up their possessions only with their lives. This contest between the whites and the Indians for Kentucky lasted for twenty years, but at last civilization and Christianity succeeded in driving barbarism and idolatry from the land. Whether they were right in doing so is another question.

been exterminated by the pioneers, instead of being crippled in their raids and left to recover and return.

Pioneer Women.

Among all the sufferers at the hands of the Indians, none bore heavier sorrows and received less credit for them than the pioneer women. Boone and Kenton and other heroes, as they deserved, figured largely in history and biography. But who has heard of the many brave women who have resisted or succumbed to the tomahawk and the scalping-knife of the savages? While their husbands fired from the loop-holes of the forts upon the besieging enemy, their wives molded the bullets with which their guns were loaded. They guarded the forts while the men were fighting the Indians or hunting the game. When death took a pioneer from his toils, it was the women who wrapped him in his coarse shroud and laid him in his rough coffin and wetted his obscure grave with their tears. They were the doctors of the times, and while their remedies for wounds and diseases seem strange to modern science, yet their catnip tea and soothing herbs and elder salve were thought to work wonderful cures in their day. From their home in the old settlements they brought religious feelings, and when

the itinerant preacher turned the hour-glass for the second or third time and still went on with his mighty lungs and voice, the women never grew weary of him, but heard the words of the good man to the end, and remembered them. Collectively and individually, they showed a courage on trying occasions of which men might well be proud.

When the daughters of Boone and Calloway were taken in their canoe on the river at Boonsborough, they fought the Indians with the paddles until overcome; and while proceeding as captives, they strewed their way with pieces of their clothing, that their trail might be followed by those they knew would speedily pursue for their rescue. On being ordered to quit this and threatened with the tomahawk if they persisted, they defied death and kept on marking their course by dropping bits of their clothing and by bending and breaking twigs on their route. The Indians, knowing that a live captive was far more valuable than a scalp, and thinking themselves too far in advance to be overtaken, permitted the girls to thus mark their course rather than kill them. It was this marking of their track which enabled Boone and his party to follow the route so rapidly as to overtake the Indians within forty miles of Boonsborough. At Bryant's Station, when it was found necessary to risk

life for water, the women in a band, led by Mrs. Jemima Suggett Johnson, wife of Colonel Robt. Johnson, marched to the spring and filled their pails with water, under the muzzles of six hundred concealed Indian rifles. They successfully brought their vessels filled with water into the fort, and thus enabled the garrison to stand a siege and resist an overwhelming army of savages. When the cabins of Jesse and Hosea Cooke, near Frankfort, were taken by the Indians and both the Cookes killed, their brave widows showed a courage which has few parallels in the whole course of human action. The Indians, having failed to force the strong door which shut them out from the two women and their children, made attempts to burn the house. They ascended to the roof and repeatedly applied the torch, which was extinguished by the women, first with water, while it lasted, then with broken eggs, and finally with the blood-saturated clothing of their dead husbands lying on the floor. Not less brave were Mrs. Michael Woods and her daughter Mary in defending their cabin, near Stanford. The Indians had rushed upon the house and not given them time to bar the door before one of the savages got inside. The brave mother, however, was too quick in closing and barring the door for another to enter, and while she guarded the door and fought the outside

Indians, her daughter, with an ax, cut off the head of the Indian who had entered the house.

How the Separation of Kentucky from Virginia Was Begun and Accomplished.

But in spite of the opposition of the Indians, the settlements of Kentucky grew stronger and stronger from time to time, until at the end of the first decade, in 1784, there were people enough to apply to Virginia for an independent government. They took this course, not because of any dislike to Virginia, but on account of the inconveniences arising from their distance from the seat of government, and the intolerable condition in which the peace of 1783 had placed them. The Atlantic states were benefited by this peace, but not so with Kentucky. The Indians would not understand how Great Britain could make peace with the colonies without consulting them and without abandoning their forts, and went right on with their hostilities against Kentucky. Disposed as the Indians were to be at war, the terms of peace practically bound the Kentuckians to stand still and be tomahawked and scalped at the will of the savages.

John Filson, in his history of Kentucky, published

in 1784, estimated the population of Kentucky at thirty thousand, and the map which accompanied his history showed this population to be living in fifty-two stations and eigtheen houses outside. This was not a large population nor one well located for a new state, but it was a progressive people, animated by some of the best blood that ever flowed through pioneer veins. There probably never was a pioneer state that began its career with more brains and energy and culture and courage than was to be found in Kentucky. These brave and isolated settlers had reached their present stage without outside help, and they were now resolved to free themselves from a connection with Virginia which gave them no adequate protection.

In the fall of 1784, Benjamin Logan, one of the greatest men of his times, invited some leading citizens to meet him at Danville to consult about the best means of an expedition against the southern Indians, to prevent them from making an incursion into Kentucky. This consultation disclosed the fact that there was no authority in Kentucky for such an expedition, and, in fact, none for any offensive measures against the Indians. With their eyes thus opened to their helpless condition, they resolved to lay the matter before a convention to consist of one member elected from each military district,

to meet in Danville on the 27th of December, 1784. And thus began that long and tedious series of conventions for the separation of Kentucky from Virginia and erecting it into an independent state, which tried the patience and the patriotism of all concerned during a period of eight exasperating years.

The Different Conventions for Independence.

The first of these conventions* met at Danville on December 27, 1784, and, after settling the great principle of equal suffrage and representation according to population, recommended another convention to meet on May

* An account of the proceedings of this first convention was published in the third volume of a work entitled "Lettres D'un Cultivateur American, by St. John de Creve Coeur, Paris, 1787." The author was a Frenchman who came from New York to Kentucky in 1784, and from Louisville sent to Europe a letter containing the resolutions passed by this convention. As I have never seen these proceedings in any other publication, I here give a literal translation from the work just named:

1. Resolved, That the remote distance of this district from the government of Virginia subjects the inhabitants to a multitude of civil and political inconveniences that are every day increasing.

2. Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this district to seriously consider if it would not be advantageous to ask

3, 1785, to consider the question of separating from Virginia and forming an independent government.

This second convention promptly resolved on independence, but instead of stopping there and waiting for Virginia to sanction the separation, they called another convention for August 14, 1785, to ratify what they had

of our national government that this district be created into a new state confederated with the other states.

3. Resolved, That it be recommended that the good inhabitants of this district choose a certain number among them to form a committee, which shall continue its sessions during the time of three months, whose object it shall be to inquire if the proposed separation be really necessary, useful, and indispensable, and to discuss the various measures and objects which shall be proposed and submitted to their judgment for the interest and advantage of the district.

4. Resolved, That all the counties in this district have an equal right to representation in the choice of their members of the convention, according to the number of inhabitants who are freeholders of the different counties.

5. Resolved, That this convention shall be composed of twenty-eight members, chosen in the following proportion, to wit: twelve for the county of Lincoln, eight for that of Fayette, and eight for that of Jefferson. They shall be chosen in the month of April next, and those of the most suitable persons in each of the said counties shall be the inspectors of the elections.

6. Resolved, That this convention shall be held at Danville, in the county of Jefferson, on the first Monday of May next. In view

done. It is possible that this cautious delay for the ratification of their work was what kept Kentucky so long out of the Union. If the convention of May, 1785, had asked Virginia to approve of separation and petitioned Congress to accept the new state, it is probable that the good work would have progressed too far to have been delayed by the campaign against the Indians the following year, with which exasperating delay and disappointments began. The convention of May, 1785, had full authority to proceed with the details of independence, and it is a great pity that it did not go right along with the work instead of calling a ratifying convention for the following August.

This third convention of August 14, 1785, resolved that a separation was proper, and after voting an address to the people and petitions to Virginia and to Congress called another convention to meet on the fourth Monday

of the fact that many matters of the greatest importance will probably be submitted to the discussion and judgment of this convention:

Resolved, That it be expressly and particularly enjoined upon the good people of the district of Kentucky to select for members representing their counties men of the highest character and possessing the most varied ability and extensive knowledge.

WILLIAM FLEMING,
President.

in September, 1786, to complete the work of separation and form a constitution. But when the fourth convention met, in September, 1786, the trouble began. So many of the members were with Clark and Logan in expeditions against the Indians that a quorum could not be obtained. The few members present met and adjourned from day to day until a quorum was present. But just at this time, the Virginia legislature's action in repealing the act giving consent to the separation was made known and the powers of the convention brought to an end. Nothing was now to be done but to begin anew, and this was done by calling another convention for September 17, 1787.

This fifth convention met and went over the beaten track of resolving on separation, addressing the people and petitioning Virginia and Congress, and called another convention for July 28, 1788, to complete its work.

This sixth convention met, and while it was in session news came from Congress that the petition of the new state had been rejected, and Kentucky was advised by that august body to so shape her course as to get into the Union under the constitution of the United States, which had then been adopted. This was a sad disappointment, but there was no help for it.

The work of separation had to begin again, and another convention was called for November 3, 1788.

This seventh convention met and resolved again on separation, and voted petitions to Congress and Virginia, and called another convention for July 20, 1789, to complete its work.

This eighth convention, it was thought, would certainly get the new state into the Union, but another disappointment was at hand. Virginia, in repeating her act consenting to separation, had changed the terms and so infringed upon the sovereignty of the new state by retaining control over some of its public lands, that Kentucky rejected the terms, and petitioned for the original act to which she had agreed for a separation. Virginia consented, but it put Kentucky back to the beginning again in her movement for independence, and another convention was called for July 26, 1790.

This ninth convention met July 26, 1790, and began at the beginning, as if no previous steps had been taken to separate Kentucky from Virginia. After determining that it was expedient to separate, according to Virginia's fourth act of consent, December 18, 1789, and voting a petition to Congress for admission into the Union, a resolution was adopted fixing June 1, 1792, as the day on which Kentucky, as an independent state,

should begin. They then called another convention for April 2, 1792, to make a constitution for the new state.

The First Constitution of Kentucky.

Finally, and to the grateful relief of long vexed and sorely tried humanity, the tenth and last convention met at Danville, April 2, 1792, and in accordance with the resolutions of the previous convention and the act of Virginia of December 18, 1789, authorizing the separation, and the act of Congress of February 4, 1791, admitting Kentucky into the Union, to take effect June 1, 1792, proceeded to make a constitution for the new state. Samuel McDowell, who had been the president of all the preceding conventions, except two, was made the president, and Thomas Todd, who had been the clerk of all the others, was made the clerk of this. Five members appeared from each of the nine counties then in the state, making the whole number of delegates forty-five.*

* I know of no correct list of the members of this convention that has ever been published. I have the original journal of the convention, kept by Thomas Todd, the clerk, but it contains no list of the names of the members. This journal does, however, contain a yea and nay vote, which supplies the best known list of the members. This vote was recorded on Wednesday, April 18, 1792, on

The members were among the most distinguished citizens of the state at that time, and among them were George Nicholas, Alexander Scott Bullitt, Benjamin Sebastian,

the question of striking from the constitution the ninth article, which was the pro-slavery clause. Those who voted for striking out the pro-slavery clause were:

Andrew Hynes,
Samuel Taylor,
Jacob Froman,
Harry Innes,
John Bailey,
Benedict Swope,
Charles Kavenaugh,
George Smith,
Robert Frier,
James Crawford,
James Garrard,
James Smith,
John McKinney,
George Lewis,
Miles W. Conway,
John Wilson. —16.

Those who voted against striking out the pro-slavery clause were:

Samuel McDowell,
Benjamin Sebastian,
John Campbell,
William King,
Matthew Walton,

James Garrard, Matthew Walton, Samuel McDowell, Benjamin Logan, Isaac Shelby, Caleb Wallace, Richard Taylor, John Campbell, and Harry Innes. The most

Joseph Hobbs,
Cuthbert Harrison,
George Nicholas,
Benjamin Logan,
Isaac Shelby,
William Montgomery,
Thomas Kennedy,
Joseph Kennedy,
Thomas Clay,
Higgason Grubbs,
Hubbard Taylor,
Thomas Lewis,
John Watkins,
Richard Young,
William Steele,
Caleb Wallace,
Robert Johnson,
John Edwards,
Benjamin Harrison,
Robert Rankin,
Thomas Warring. —26.

The other three members were: Alex. Scott Bullitt, Robert Breckinridge, and Richard Taylor, all from Jefferson county, whose votes, for some unknown reason, were not recorded in the journal.

gifted among them was George Nicholas, the learned lawyer and the profound statesman. To him, more than to any other member, belongs the honor of the first organic law of the state. He drafted the twenty-two resolutions which were first adopted by the convention, and which determined the character of the constitution. He afterward drafted the constitution itself, and was practically the author of its twelve articles and its schedule.

There were six ministers of the gospel in this convention, and when the vote was taken upon the pro-slavery clause every one of them voted against it. They were Revs. John Bailey, Benedict Swope, Charles Kavenaugh, George Smith, James Crawford, and James Garrard. Another minister, David Rice, had been elected to the convention, but resigned before any of the principles of the constitution came to a vote. He was, however, succeeded by Harry Innes, who voted against the pro-slavery clause, just as Minister Rice would have voted if he had been there.

The constitution made by these men has long since ceased to be binding. It nevertheless has a historic interest, because it was the fundamental law with which our commonwealth began its life. Its author, George Nicholas, from his associations with the makers of the

constitution of the United States, gave it a decidedly Federal cast. Our governor and our senators were trammeled with the cumbrous machinery of electors, and it gave to the Court of Appeals original jurisdiction in land suits; but with all its faults, our constitution of 1792 was a vast improvement upon many of its written and unwritten contemporaries. It placed all religions upon an equal footing. It forbade commerce in slaves, and provided for their emancipation by the legislature. It secured the freedom of the press. It gave to all free men the right to vote without property qualifications. It mitigated the horrors of imprisonment for debt. It made all citizens equal before the law. It lodged in the people all primal and ultimate sovereignty, and opened the great highway for human progress to all men alike.

Conspiracies in Kentucky.

During the sessions of the conventions, and after their work was done, there were Spanish, French, and British intrigues in Kentucky, but the principal ones were Spanish. At the peace of 1783, Spain, with her hereditary proclivity for intriguing and intermeddling, attempted to confine the victorious colonies to the territory lying between the Appalachian mountains and the Atlantic

Ocean. France supported Spain in this intended outrage, but England was too wise to favor the scheme. She preferred that the Mississippi valley, so far as it was in dispute, should go to her former colonies, naughty as they had been in rebelling against her, and hence our western boundary was fixed in the Mississippi river. Spain having failed to have her wishes in the treaty of 1783, never abandoned the hope of gaining something by intrigue. Her emissaries worked upon Kentuckians when they went to New Orleans with their produce, and they came among them at home, first with their sinister designs covered with the gossamer of commercial relations, but at length presented with all the naked deformity of treason. They found a few adherents in such men as Wilkinson and Sebastian, who, for the pay they offered, entertained them, but there were no considerable number of Kentuckians who ever thought of any relations with Spain, beyond what would secure for them the free navigation of the Mississippi river. Spain held the territory on both sides of the Mississippi river, and with its occlusion the products of the rich lands of the Kentuckians were without a market. Tobacco and grain could not be transported over the mountains to the east, and Kentuckians, without the Mississippi as an outlet to the markets of the world, had no connection whatever with

those markets. Help from their own government to procure this freedom of the great river seemed almost hopeless. The revolutionary war had not won it with its victory; the treaty of 1783 had not secured it; Congress had spent weary years of negotiation without obtaining it, and at last it was understood that it was to be bartered away by Congress for commercial privileges that might help the eastern part of the country, but would leave Kentucky without advantages. Under such trying disappointments, with the Indians scalping them for want of adequate protection from Virginia or the United States, and the only way they had to the markets of the world occluded, it would not have been strange if the people of Kentucky had entered into any compact with Spain that would have shielded them from the savages and opened the way for their commerce to the sea; even if it required separation from Virginia and the old confederation of states, and the establishing of an independent government. Before the final separation of Kentucky from Virginia many of her good citizens cherished the hope that some arrangement with Spain might be made by which the freedom of the Mississippi would be secured, but not after Kentucky became a member of the Federal Union. Thomas Power, as the agent of Spain, was here in 1795, with treasonable

propositions disguised as commercial, and he was here again in 1797, with the disguise thrown off and the naked treason displayed in a proposition to furnish arms and money to help Kentucky to separate from the Union and establish an independent government. His proposals were rejected by the very men to whom they were made, and George Nicholas had the honor of drafting the rejection.

It is easy enough for us, at the distance of a century, when the United States have grown to colossal dimensions, to see how unwise and rebellious and treasonable it would have been for Kentucky to have attempted an independent government in the Mississippi valley. Kentuckians, however, did not then see these mighty United States as we now see them. When Kentucky was in her greatest troubles, the United States were bound together by a rope of sand, that might part at any moment, and there was no particular honor in being one of them. England maintained military posts on their sovereign soil for thirteen years after the peace of 1783, and they had very little of the respect of the nations of the earth. Rebellion had been the order of the day for some years, and if Kentucky had seen fit to separate from uncongenial and unprofitable companions and set up for herself, there might have been much folly

in her act, and a sufficient quantity of rebellion, which was then fashionable, but not much treason. Self-protection is a stronger tie than allegiance. It is a higher law than treason.

To denounce all the eminent Kentuckians who took part in these Spanish proceedings as traitors or conspirators, is to judge the darkness of their days by the light of ours. They had obstacles to contend with which no longer exist, and we can only judge them rightly by judging them in the midst of their surroundings. They avoided the insidious wiles of Miro and Carondelet and Gardoqui on the part of Spain. They tarnished not their neutral escutcheon by following Genet to the French conquest of Spanish Louisiana. They listened not to the insidious words of England as they fell from the scheming lips of Dr. Connolly when he offered men and arms to be used against the Spaniards. They stood out against all temptations through eight dragging years and eight disappointed attempts by lawful conventions to separate from Virginia, while their only outlet to the markets of the world was barred to them by arch-conspirators; and when they had obtained the freedom of the Mississippi, they showed unmistakably that they had what they wanted, and that they had no further use for the Spaniard, the Frenchman, or the English-

man. We must judge them for what they did, and not for what we are pleased to conjecture that they wanted to do, and would have done if they could. Some of our illustrious pioneers have been denounced as traitors, differing only in the degree of their treason, but whosoever reads aright their relations to their surroundings, and justly estimates the uncounted good deeds they did for their country will be apt to conclude that if there was treason in any of them, except Wilkinson and Sebastian, whose avarice exceeded their patriotism, it was of a kind to be remembered with gratitude rather than to be denounced with virulence. Such traitors would be a blessing rather than a curse to any country in which their lot might be cast.

New Government Begins.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, an election was held on the first Tuesday in May, 1792, at which forty representatives and forty electors were chosen.* These electors assembled on the third Tuesday

* The forty representatives elected on the first Tuesday in May were the following:

Richard Taylor,
Robert Breckinridge,
Benjamin Roberts,
} Jefferson county.

in May, and elected Isaac Shelby governor and chose eleven senators.* By another provision of the constitution, the legislature assembled at Lexington on Monday, June 4, 1792. They met in a two-story log-house,

William Montgomery,	Lincoln county.
Henry Pawling,	
James Davis,	
Jesse Cravens,	
William Russell,	Fayette county.
John Hawkins,	
Thomas Lewis,	
Hubbard Taylor,	
James Trotter,	
Joseph Crockett,	
James McMillan,	
John McDowell,	
Robert Patterson,	
George Bedinger,	Bourbon county.
John Waller,	
Charles Smith,	
John McKinney,	
James Smith,	
Higgason Grubbs,	Madison county.
Thomas Clay,	
John Miller,	

* See note on page 71.

which stood on Main street, midway between Milk and Broadway. In the senate, Alexander Scott Bullitt was made speaker; Buckner Thruston, clerk; Kenneth McCoy,

Alexander D. Orr,	Mason county.
John Wilson,	
Samuel Taylor,	Mercer county.
John Jouett,	
Jacob Froman,	
Robert Mosby,	
William King,	Nelson county.
William Abell,	
Matthew Walton,	
Edmund Thomas,	
Joseph Hobbs,	
Joshua Hobbs,	
John Watkins,	Woodford county.
Richard Young,	
William Steele,	
John Grant,	

And the forty electors chosen at the same time were the following:

Alexander Scott Bullitt,	Jefferson county.
Richard C. Anderson,	
John Campbell,	
John Logan,	Lincoln county.
Benjamin Logan,	
Isaac Shelby,	
Thomas Todd,	

sergeant-at-arms; David Johnson, door-keeper; and John Gano, chaplain. John Bradford was made public printer; John Logan, treasurer; George Nicholas, attorney-general, and James Brown, secretary of state.

William Campbell,	Fayette county.
Edward Payne,	
John Martin,	
Abraham Bowman,	
Robert Todd,	
John Bradford,	
John Morrison,	
Gabriel Madison,	
Payton Short,	
John Edwards,	Bourbon county.
Benjamin Harrison,	
Thomas Jones,	
Andrew Hood,	
John Allen,	
William Irvine,	Madison county.
Higgason Grubbs,	
Thomas Clay,	
Robert Rankin,	Mason county.
George Stockton,	
Christopher Greenup,	Mercer county.
Harry Innes,	
Samuel McDowell,	
William Kennedy,	

Our new government, thus made up, consisted of some of the best of the good men in the state. Isaac Shelby, the governor, had more renown as a soldier than a statesman, but there was need of military talent in his position. The fame he had won at Point Pleasant and King's Mountain would stand him well in hand with the Indians, who were yet hostile in the land. Alexander Scott Bullitt, the speaker of the senate, was a man of intellect, of culture, and of legal learning, who would fill well the office of lieutenant-governor, to which his position as speaker of the senate elevated him. James Brown, the secretary of state, was a man of learning and legal ability, who afterward became a senator of the United States and a minister to France. John Bradford, the public printer, although not trained to the typographical

Walter Beall,	Nelson county.
John Caldwell,	
William May,	
Cuthbert Harrison,	
Adam Shepherd,	
James Shepherd,	
John Watkins,	Woodford county.
George Muter,	
Richard Young,	
Robert Johnson,	

art, soon mastered it, and by his sound judgment and business habits proved of great advantage to the infant state. John Logan, the treasurer, had both that sterling integrity and business capacity which fitted him to inaugurate the money department of the new state. John Gano, the chaplain of both houses, was a Baptist preacher of the old school, who had preached from stumps in the stations until every man, woman, and child in the state knew him and loved him. He was now advanced in years, but was in robust health, and still had a stentorian voice that could be heard in much larger halls than the one in which he was to officiate as chaplain. Robert Breckinridge, the speaker of the house, had long been a political leader among the pioneers.

* The eleven senators chosen by the electors were the following:

John Campbell,
Alexander Scott Bullitt,
John Logan,
Robert Todd,
Peyton Short,
John Caldwell,
William McDowell,
Thomas Kennedy,
John Allen,
Robert Johnson,
Alexander D. Orr.

In the legislature were a number of the best men of the state. Among them was James Smith, who was afterward to write one of the most fascinating of all books of Indian captivity and travel; Robert Patterson, one of the founders of Lexington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati and Dayton, in Ohio; Richard Taylor, father of the twelfth president of the United States; John Jouett, the daring patriot who, upon his foaming charger, passed the lines of Tarleton's cavalry and bore the news of the invasion to the legislature of Virginia, then in session, in time for the members to make their escape, and Alexander D. Orr, afterward a member of Congress, occupied seats with others distinguished for those qualities which made men useful and successful in those times. No member rose supremely above the rest for natural or acquired gifts, but, taken as a whole, our first legislature was worthy to be remembered for its ability, its integrity, and its patriotism.

On Wednesday, June 6, the lower house assembled in the senate chamber to hear the governor's message. Governor Shelby appeared in person, and from the speaker's desk delivered his address.* It was short,

* The following is the full text of Governor Shelby's message as he read it to the legislature:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—As the prosperity of our common country will depend greatly on the

but recommended the establishing of a sound state credit and the bringing of land litigation to a close as matters worthy of the first consideration. The governor, having finished his brief address, retired, and the representatives returned to their chamber. The legislature

manner in which its government is put in motion, it will be particularly incumbent on you to adopt such measures as will be most likely to produce that desirable end.

"Among the means which ought to be used for that purpose, none will be found more efficacious than the establishing public and private credit on the most solid basis. The first will be obtained by a scrupulous adherence to all public engagements, the last by a speedy administration of justice. The happiness and welfare of this country depend so much on the speedy settlement of our land disputes, that I can not forbear expressing my hope that you will adopt every necessary measure to give full operation to the mode pointed out by the constitution for that purpose. It will be eminently necessary that you should pass laws regulating the future elections of members to the state legislature. The having those elections made without any kind of undue influence is an object highly worthy of legislative attention. It is also incumbent on you and your duty requires that you should as soon as possible appoint two senators to represent this state in the national senate; and pass the necessary laws to prescribe the time and measure of electing this state's proportion of members to the house of representatives. A law obliging sheriffs and other public officers to give security for the due performance of the duties of their respective offices will be essentially necessary. Your humanity, as well

now went to work, and were in session from the fourth of June to the twenty-ninth. During their session they passed thirty-seven laws and six resolutions. The first act was for the establishment of an auditor's office, and the last for the payment of their own small allowance of $1.00 per day as law-makers.

as your duty, will induce you to pass laws to compel the proper treatment of slaves agreeable to the direction of the constitution.

"Gentlemen of the house of representatives, it will be your peculiar duty to point out the manner in which the public supplies shall be raised. Small as our money resources are, I flatter myself you will find them fully equal to the necessary expenditures of the government. I conceive that the honor and interest of the state require that, whatever may be the amount of these expenses, the funds for their payment should be adequate and certain. The constitution has made it your duty at the present session to cause to be chosen commissioners for the purpose of fixing the place for the permanent seat of government.

"Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives, you may be assured of my hearty co-operation in all your measures which may have a tendency to promote the public good. The unorganized state of our government and the season of the year render every proper dispatch of the business which will come before you so much your duty that I shall forbear to add any thing on that head."

Condition of Kentucky when she Began Statehood.

The condition of Kentucky when it first became an independent state was very different from what we now see it. With the exception of the spots of cleared land around the villages and forts, and the few houses outside of them, the whole country was covered by the original forest, in which lurked Indians and bears and wolves and panthers and wildcats. All land travel was over dirt roads, full of dust in the summer, and deep in mud in the winter. One of these roads led from Cumberland Gap through Crab Orchard, Danville, Bardstown, and Bullitt's Lick to Louisville. Another crossed the Big Sandy at the forks, and leading through Morgan's and Strode's Stations to Lexington, passed on through Frankfort and Drennon's Lick to Louisville. A third led from Maysville by the Lower Blue Lick and Paris to Lexington; a fourth from the mouth of the Licking to Lexington, and a fifth from Middle Tennessee to Danville. These main roads were passed over by all persons either coming into the state or going out from it. Cross roads connecting with the main roads at various points formed the lines of internal and neighborhood

communication. Some of them followed lines originally marked out by the buffalo, time out of mind before, and were broad enough for highways of commerce; but most of them were mere traces and bridal paths, which no one but a woodsman or acquaintance could follow. Across the streams were no bridges, and people passed them at shallow places called fords, or in rude flatboats or canoes used for ferries. The travel and trade upon the rivers were in canoes and flatboats, and barges and keels propelled by oars or sails. Only a few meadows or pastures had yet been prepared, but over broad areas were natural meadows, while cane brakes and wild clover fields and patches of pea vine and swards of blue grass of natural growth were every-where to be seen.

A hundred thousand inhabitants were scattered over the nine counties* into which the original Kentucky county had been divided, and most of them were still dwelling in villages and forts. The Indians were yet in the land, and life was not safe outside of fortified places.

* These nine counties were: Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln, the three counties into which Kentucky county had been subdivided in 1780; Nelson, formed out of Jefferson in 1784; Bourbon, out of Fayette in 1785; Mercer and Madison, out of Lincoln in 1785; Mason, out of Bourbon in 1788; and Woodford, out of Fayette in 1788.

Only the year before the savages had rallied in such strength as to surprise the army of General St. Clair and crush it with such slaughter as had not occurred since Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela, or Todd's at the Blue Licks. While the new government was being inaugurated, a large party of them entered the state, and almost in the shadow of the house in which the first legislature met, murdered citizens and stole property. Even as late as March 10, 1795, a number of citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county bound themselves by written contract to pay the sum set opposite their names for Indian scalps taken within their vicinity.*

On the farms that had been opened near the forts, the rudest kind of agriculture prevailed. The farmer broke up his ground with the wooden mold-board plow, and planted his corn and sowed his wheat with his hand. The grain was cut with a reap hook or cradle, and beat out with the flail or by the feet of horses ridden over the straw with the heads on laid in a circle for this purpose. His flour was sifted through a coarse linen cloth, and his grain ground in the hand mill or beaten in the mortar. A few horse mills and water

* Original contract signed by the parties in the possession of R. T. Durrett.

mills were in the country, but they were not generally used or accessible. His crop was cultivated with the hoe, and his carpenter's work done with the ax, the adze, and the auger. His flax was spun on the small wheel, his wool on the large wheel, and both woven on the hand loom.

The buffalo and the deer were growing scarce, and the farmer was raising domestic animals for food. His cattle and sheep, however, were what are known as scrubs, and his horses of an inferior breed. His vegetable garden consisted of little more than cabbages, pumpkins, turnips, beets, and peas. His cows fed upon the cane, and gave rich and well flavored milk, which, with the butter and curds and cheese which were made of it, were about the best food put upon the table. Whatever the table afforded, however, was generously given to every comer, no matter at what hour he arrived, nor whence he came. Abundance of fish came from the streams, the woods afforded squirrels and opossums, and the fields rabbits and quails.

The peach was about the only domestic fruit that was abundant, the apple tree not yet being old enough for full bearing. Wild fruits, however, were abundant. The persimmon, the grape, the pawpaw, the mulberry, the haw, the May apple, the blackberry, the wild straw-

berry, and the wild goose plum were gathered and eaten by all, and so were the walnut, the hickory nut, and the chestnut. Brandy was distilled from the peach and wine fermented from the grape and beer from the persimmon, but as early as 1783,* whisky had been distilled from corn, and that was now in use either as mint julep or as grog or toddy. Those who could afford it had Maderia wine and Jamaica rum on their table, but the state or common drink was whisky.

The most important mechanics in the country were the blacksmiths, the carpenters, and the wheelwrights. They made pretty much every thing that was made with such simple tools as the saw, the file, the jack-plane,

* In 1783, Evan Williams erected a small distillery on the river at the foot of Fifth street, in Louisville. Here he distilled whisky from corn, and the dwellers among the ponds at the falls thought his product a good medicine for chills and fever, though a very bad whisky. Williams, as a manufacturer of whisky, claimed the right to sell his product without license, but in March, 1788, he was indicted by the grand jury for this offense. In 1802, the water and slop from his distillery became so offensive to those dwelling near that his establishment was declared a nuisance. Williams was a member of the early board of trustees of Louisville, and tradition says that he never attended a meeting of the board without bringing a bottle of his whisky, and that what he brought was always drank by the members before the meeting adjourned.

the drawing-knife, the ax, the adze, the auger, and the hammer. They were not particular about sticking to their trades, but each did what of the work of the other he could and something of what belonged to neither. They managed among them to make guns* and furniture and implements, that belonged to the trade of neither, and so altogether they met the wants of the community.

There was but one printing establishment, and that was in the log cabin of John Bradford, at Lexington, whence was issued once a week the Kentucky Gazette,

* In 1782, Michael Humble, a blacksmith residing at Louisville, made a rifle for Daniel Boone, which is yet in existence. It is a long gun, almost as long as two modern rifles, and when Boone stood it up beside him with the butt on the ground, he could blow into the muzzle without stooping. The barrel bears evidence of having been hammered into its shape and then smoothed with the file. It is not likely that Humble made the barrel or the lock, but that, having procured these parts, he put them together and made the stock, and thus turned out the complete rifle. The old rifle yet shoots well, and, in the hands of an expert, will make as good shots as Boone made with it more than a hundred years ago. Boone exchanged this rifle with Captain James Patten for one of smaller caliber, because he thought its large bore was too great a waste of powder and lead. After the death of Patten, William Marshall married his widow, and from him the Boone rifle was obtained by the present owner.

which was begun August 11, 1787, on a half sheet of coarse paper nineteen inches long and ten wide. The paper was printed on a hand press, and it required a whole day's hard work to run off an edition of five hundred. Not a book had yet been printed in the state, and not a pamphlet beyond the dignity of Bradford's Almanac. Only a few books had been brought into the state, and they were very unequally distributed. Such as they were, the religious character predominated, and more copies of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and Milton's Paradise Lost, and Baxter's Saint's Rest, and Fox's Book of Martyrs were to be seen than any other books. It is necessary to add, however, that some of our pioneers had upon their shelves the works of Paine, Rousseau, and Voltaire.

There were schools in log houses in the stations and villages, and Transylvania Seminary was open at Lexington. But little beyond Dilworth's Spelling-book and Horton's Arithmetic was attempted at these schools; but in Transylvania Seminary, and such select schools as Craig's at Georgetown, and Priestley's at Bardstown, and Fry's in Mercer, and Finley's in Madison county, quite a high order of education for a new country, might be obtained.

The Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Catholics, the

Methodists, and the Episcopalians were the leading religious denominations, and of these the Baptists were the most numerous. A Baptist Church had left Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and come to Kentucky in a body, singing and praying and preaching and preserving church government through a wilderness of five hundred miles. No church edifice had yet arisen beyond the architecture of the log cabin. Most of the preaching was done in private houses or in the forts, but the rarity of the sermons made all denominations glad to hear one several hours in length, whether they agreed with its doctrines or not.

The medical profession had not reached the high grade to which McDowell and Brashear and their successors afterward bore it, but such men as Frederick Ridgley were doing noble practice in Lexington and other parts of the state. Some of them made vain attempts to run out disease with the flow of blood from opened veins, and used calomel until it produced a worse malady than the one attempted to be removed; but their blood letting and mercury dosing were then the style. The doctor carried his drug store in his saddle-bags, and compounded and put up his own prescriptions. He rode by day and by night, in sunshine and in storm, over a wide extent of country, and earned the fees he got,

which were often paid in corn and meat and vegetables.

No pioneer state ever presented a stronger bar than Kentucky. The lawyers of 1792 were men most of whom had been ruined by the revolutionary war, and who had come to Kentucky to provide for themselves and families. Some of them, like George Nicholas, Harry Innes, George Muter, William Murray, Christopher Greenup, and James Hughes, had made fame in their native state, and the terribly intricate land titles they had to deal with made their legal learning acute, incisive, and profound. He who familiarizes himself with the legal questions settled in the cases reported in Hughes and Hardin, and Snead and Bibb will not fail to conclude that the pioneer bar in Kentucky has had but few superiors in any land.

There were no post-offices and no mail carriers. Letters had to be borne from place to place by private hands, and John Bradford had to provide carriers for his Kentucky Gazette. Almost every one who came into the state or went out of it, or went from one place to another within it, was the bearer of one or more letters.

Travel had not yet reached the refinement of the stage coach. People went from place to place on horseback or afoot; and it was not unusual for the women

of 1792 to ride a dozen or more miles on horseback, or to walk half as far to pay a social visit.

In the principal towns and stations there were stores in each, of which all the articles sold were jumbled together. Nails and calico, axes and broadcloth, delf-ware and silks, furniture and bonnets, lumber and hats, sugar and medicine, whisky and books, were sold over the same counter. The women of the country brought in their linen and linsey and jeans, and bartered them in the stores for tea and coffee and such other articles as they could not make at home; but the stores sold few things that could be produced at home by the husband or the wife.

Males and females generally dressed in garments made of linen, linsey or jeans woven at home. A few who could afford it, wore broadcloths, silks, prints, calamancoes, durants, tammies, shalloons, or ratinels procured from the stores, and paid for with tobacco and beef and pork and corn.

But little money was in circulation, and barter was the almost universal medium of exchange. The Spanish dollar was about the only silver known, and this was cut with a hammer and chisel into halves and quarters and bits and picayunes for the convenience of change. Some old trappers who wanted silver for their beaver skins,

complained that the dollar was sometimes cut into five or six quarters.

A few first-class farmers like Isaac Shelby had blooded horses and fine cattle and sheep and hogs on their farms, but they were exceptions. The long-snouted hog of the woods, the shabby cattle of the mountains, the Barbary sheep, and the ponies the Indians loved to steal were the kind usually found upon the farms. Game roosters for fighting were found in many places where all else were scrubs, and sometimes a fine race-horse* imported from Virginia was seen among miserable hacks.

* The pioneers brought with them from the old country a love for horse-racing and the horses to do the running. As early as 1783, a race-course known as "Haggins's Race Paths" was near Harrodsburg, and races run over it. Hugh McGary was tried and found guilty and pronounced an infamous gambler by the court for betting a mare worth twelve pounds on a race run on this course in May, 1783. In Louisville, there was a race-track along Jefferson street as early as that at Harrodsburg, and races were regularly run over it. In 1786, John Harrison brought from Virginia a race-horse which ran over this course until he beat all the *scrubs* matched against him and won all the money. Lexington, the seat of the home of the racer, did not have a running track until 1789; but lost time in starting was afterward made up in the extent to which racing was carried. In 1809, a regular jockey club was established here, which has been kept up in one form or another ever since. Some of the most famous horses in the world have moved over this track at Lexington.

What a Century has Accomplished.

Such was the condition of Kentucky when she began her career as an independent state one hundred years ago, and three hundred years after the discovery of Columbus. The beginning of her statehood on the third centennial anniversary of the discovery of America is a coincidence that it is not likely her sons will ever forget. Through all time to come, the two events will move along the same pathway of centuries, separated only by the difference of time between the discovery of the one and the independence of the other.

Standing as we do at the favored terminus of a hundred years of marvelous progress, our glad eyes rest upon the evidences of advancement in our own state that could not have been anticipated by the wisest. Could Clark and Shelby rise from their hallowed graves to-day and look upon their country, they would know it not. The same blue sky, with its bright sun by day and its pale moon by night, is above us. The same broad land, with its rich soil and navigable rivers, is beneath us. The same healthful climate wraps us around and imparts its enlivening summer breezes and its chastening winter winds. All else, how changed!

The great forest which cast its dark shadow upon the land has passed away, and with it the wild beasts and wilder savages that infested it. In its stead, we behold immense fields of grain and pastures of grass, sporting with the consenting breezes like ocean waves toying with the passing winds. Vast areas of denuded forest now covered with growing hemp and tobacco remind us of the trying days when the haughty Spaniard, fortified upon the shores of the Mississippi, shut out our products from the markets of the world. The roads first marked out by the sagacious buffalo, and afterward adopted by the pioneer, with their summer's dust and their winter's mud, have given place to macadam thoroughfares and to railroads on which the iron horse, unconscious of the burden of a thousand steeds behind him, bounds over hills, darts through mountains, springs across rivers, and speeds along plains with the velocity of the eagle's flight. From our matchless rivers have disappeared the pirogue, the canoe, the keel, and the barge propelled by sluggish oars and sails, and in their places we have those leviathans of omnipotent steam which glide along with their immeasurable cargoes as if the opposing winds and currents were but toys to allure them to their play. The broad prairies and the evergreen canebrakes, on which the buffalo and the deer grew fat

for the food of man, are seen no more, and in their places the meadows of timothy and the pastures of blue grass are the Eden of the Durhams and the Holsteins, of the Southdowns and the Cotswolds. Orchards and vineyards and gardens and nurseries surround happy mansions on the hills and in the valleys and along the plains where the wild woods grew. The whole face of the country has been changed as if touched by the magician's wand, and the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose.

Two millions of inhabitants are spread over the one hundred and twenty counties into which the state has been divided, showing an average increase of nineteen thousand souls for every year of the century that closes to-day. It is an intelligent, industrious, and progressive population, engaged in most of the commendable pursuits of civilization. They have opened agricultural and grazing and mineral lands, and erected manufactories, the surplus products of which go to enrich the markets of the world. They have built cities in different parts of the land, a single one of which has double the population and many times the wealth of the entire state when its independence began.

While reaching this increase of population, they have made mistakes in legislation, as all civilized peoples have

done in every age and clime. They blundered in finance, in 1818, when they created forty independent banks, and turned them loose to prey on the community with their paper capital of nearly $8,000,000. They were quick to discover their error, and at the end of two years repealed the charters of these moneyless institutions. They have since established two hundred and fifty banks worthy to bear the name, which now meet the wants of the community with their solid capital of $35,000,000. They blundered in 1820, when they began their wild acts of relief, whose follies fed upon their own foolishness until they brought on that conflict between the old Court of Appeals and the new, which shook the commonwealth to its center. Experience again brought them wisdom, and they repealed the act establishing the new court, and left the people to pay the debts they had contracted instead of looking to unconstitutional laws to avoid them. They blundered in internal improvements until they found the state staggering under a load of debts, with little of valuable works to show for the money they had cost; and they blundered in the passage of ill-digested laws, to be quickly repealed; but with all their follies of legislation, the wisdom of their acts was greatly in the ascendent.

They have three times renewed their first organic

law, and each time made advances along the line of enlightened progress. The constitution of 1799 did away with the federal features of that of 1792, and brought the people nearer to the agents who were to administer their government. The constitution of 1850 improved upon that of 1799 in the interest of the people by making almost all offices elective, and by opening wider the various avenues of progress. This was the first of our organic laws which looked to the education of the people, and it began the great work by setting apart forever in the cause of popular education, the million of dollars obtained from the United States, with its increase from other sources. The educational fund was, at that time, more than $1,300,000, and recently it has been increased by another $600,000 from the United States, which, with other accumulations, will swell the school fund to $2,300,000 at this date. It was under this constitution also that the old and meaningless forms of pleading, inherited from rude ages, were abolished, and codes of practice established in their stead. The last constitution, of 1891, has departed widely from the beaten track of its predecessors and made radical changes, the wisdom or the folly of which time alone can determine. The makers seem to have honestly struggled to meet the wants of an advanced and progressive people, and

it remains to be seen whether the changed and ever varying conditions of our citizens have been sufficiently provided for in this instrument.

In the interest of broad humanity, they passed the act of 1798, repealing the bloody code inherited from the mother country, which made our people liable to be hanged for no less than one hundred and sixty-five enumerated crimes. We can hardly realize that as late as 1798 Kentuckians were subject to the death penalty of the law for larceny, perjury, forgery, arson, obtaining money under false pretenses, etc. They were a little slow and stealthy in doing so, but they repealed that disgraceful law by which a man was punished at the whipping-post, by omitting this degrading penalty from the revised statutes of 1870. They have established asylums for the insane, and schools for the blind and the deaf and dumb, and retreats for the aged and homes for the poor. Even their prisons are no longer those sickening dungeons which came down from the dark ages, but decent houses of confinement where mercy guards the victims and humanity allures them to reform. Like prudent heirs who have not squandered the estate bequeathed by their ancestors, they have not diminished the magnificent territory they obtained from Virginia, but have enlarged it. In the south-western corner of the

state they acquired from the Chickasaw Indians,* in 1819, seven millions of acres, out of which the flourishing counties of McCracken, Ballard, Marshall, Carlisle, Calloway, Graves, Hickman, and Fulton have been made. With a moral courage that never shrank from the candid expression of opinions on important subjects, they gave to their country the resolutions of 1798–9 as the embodiment of the doctrine of state rights. These celebrated resolutions have shaped the political faith of leading parties ever since, and they seem destined to exert an undiminished influence for all time to come.

The farmer has laid aside the rude and clumsy helps to his industry, and now uses implements which almost do his work for him. He opens his land and puts in

* For some cause unknown, these counties have always been known as the Jackson Purchase. Isaac Shelby and Andrew Jackson were the commissioners on the part of the United State who signed the treaty of October 19, 1818, by which the Chickasaw Indians gave up all their lands for an annuity of $20,000 a year for fifteen years and certain other payments and bounties set forth in the treaty. There was just as much reason for calling it the Shelby as the Jackson Purchase, and indeed more, because the lands purchased were in Kentucky and Shelby was a Kentuckian. Possibly the friends of Jackson set forth this treaty as a merit in his presidential campaign in 1824, and thus fixed the name of Jackson upon the purchase to the exclusion of Shelby's.

his crop and cultivates it and gathers and prepares it for market by machinery that leaves him little to do with his hands. The mechanic who was a maker and mender of all kinds of things has become a specialist, and now we have an expert for every different occupation. The house that was built by the carpenter of 1792 now requires the services of the cabinetmaker, the joiner, the plumber, the plasterer, the glazier, the painter, the mason, the turner, the upholsterer, and a dozen others, with an architect to direct the little army. Those great civilizers of the world, the newspaper and the printing press, have advanced step by step in progressive improvements until they have almost reached perfection. There are newspapers in almost every village in the state, numbering something like three hundred in all, and turning out at a single issue seven hundred and fifty thousand impressions. There are printing presses like the great Hoe of the Courier Journal, with almost human intelligence, that print and fold twenty-five thousand eight-page papers in an hour. The first book *

* This book grew out of a religious controversy in the Presbyterian Church at Lexington, Ky. Adam Rankin, the author, was a Presbyterian minister, and wanted the Psalms of David sung in his church instead of the hymns of Watts. This question split his church—some of the members going off with Rankin singing the Psalms of

printed in the state was issued from the hand-press of Maxwell & Gooch, at Lexington, in 1793. It required long and weary months of labor to get out a small edition of this little volume of ninety-six octavo pages. Such a book could now be sent out in a large edition from one of our principal publishing houses in a single week. All over our broad land, free schools have been established, in which the children of all citizens may acquire a good business education. If they would then extend their studies, there are private schools everywhere in which the higher branches of learning may be pursued; and if they would yet go farther, there are colleges at Danville and Richmond and Lexington and Georgetown and Bardstown or St. Mary's, in which a

David, while others remained chanting the hymns of Watts. He came to Kentucky in 1784, and was of such a controversial nature that he kept things pretty lively about him. He was a man of talents and of learning, but many of his acts were those of a fanatic. He dreamed that the time had come for rebuilding Jerusalem, and set out on a journey to witness the great work. He died on the way, in Philadelphia, in 1827. Besides this first of Kentucky books, he was the author of "Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting upon the all-important Question in Church Government," Lexington, 1810. He was also the author of "A Plea for Catholic Communion," "Letters to a Brother," and several pamphlets, which had their run in his day.

finished education may be obtained. There are medical schools and law schools and theological schools and schools of art and science and design and mechanics, in which almost every branch of human knowledge is open to the student. There are public libraries and association libraries and special libraries and private libraries, where the best books of all ages and countries are stored. Most of the leading religions of the times are represented, and with all of them combined in the interest of human souls, there is scarcely a nook or corner in which prayer and song and preaching may not be heard. Many of the church edifices of our cities are fine specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, and the tendency is to make these structures yet more worthy of the sacred office to which they are devoted. In every part of the state post-offices have been established, and in the leading cities letters and packages are delivered at the doors of those to whom they are addressed. More rapid than mail carriers in the transmission of news and knowledge there are telegraph wires throughout the state, over which electricity flashes messages regardless of time and space; and there are telephone wires over which the human voice, in conversational tones, is heard at distances where the thunders would be silent. That mysterious energy which thunders in the storm-

cloud and gilds the darkness of the night with the glow of the midday sun, has been made to move machinery with a velocity hitherto unknown, and to dispel the shadows of the night. Passenger cars propelled by its invisible might glide along the thoroughfares of our cities, and provisions are being made to make it the motive power of locomotives to draw immense trains of cars over the lines of the railroads extending over our vast country. We call this subtle agency Electricity, and assign to it possibilities for the future as great as its mysteries are now and have been in the past. Steam engines have been placed in every position in which power is required. They ride on our railroads, they float on our rivers, they whirl in our factories, they know not weariness, nor require rest. By day and by night, in sunshine and in cloud, they cease not their mighty efforts. They perform the work which the entire population of the state could not do without them, and exist among us as two millions of constant unwearying toilers. Our people live in houses that differ from those of the last century as the palace of the prince differs from the hovel of the peasant. In the Croghan house at Locust Grove, and the Clark house at Mulberry Hill, both of which have come down to us from the last century, we have specimens of the best styles of the houses erected

by our forefathers when they thought it safe to leave the forts and dwell in the open country. The Croghan is a square house built of brick, one story high, with two rooms on each side of a broad hall, while the Clark is a parallelogram, built of hewed logs two stories high, with one room above and one below on each side of the hall. The style of the buildings that followed these pioneer structures was the basement house with steps leading to the floor above the ground, and finally this was followed by what now prevails in a strange mixture of the Gothic castle, the Italian villa, and the Elizabethan cottage with the Virginian mansion. A few who prefer comfort to display yet build the old manor houses with large rooms and broad halls, inclosed by plain but solid walls. The gas that lights and heats these houses, the furnaces that warm them, the water that flows through them, the photographs that hang on the walls, the machine-made furniture that adorns the rooms, the mattresses of hair, the comforts of down, the porcelain, the glass, the gilded knives and forks and spoons, the plated ware, and, in fact, nearly all the articles of luxury or comfort are the work of the century which has just closed. It may be added that new kinds of meats, drinks, breads, vegetables and fruits are now placed upon the table for breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, and supper at

hours that would not have been tolerated by the pioneers. We have bored into the deep-seated rocks of the earth, and penetrated great reservoirs of natural gas held down for untold ages by arches of anticlinal axes, and laid long lines of iron pipes to conduct it to our homes and our factories. Its smokeless light and its dirtless heat are as great improvements upon the coal fire and artificial gas light of our times as these were upon the wood fire and the tallow candle of our ancestors. We have had no dearth of historians to record these advances of our country and people, there having been no fewer than eighteen of them from Filson, in 1784, to Smith, in 1889; and yet there is room for one more to leave unsaid much that has been said, and to say much that has been left unsaid, and to say what is to be said in a different style. We naturally incline to good opinions for John Filson, the first historian of Kentucky, in honor of whom our club has been named, but all prejudice aside, when we take into consideration the little history the new state had to be written in 1784, and allow for the superior deserts of his map of Kentucky and life of Boone, we must candidly say that the merits of his history have not been surpassed by those of any since written.

Military Character.

With a bravery worthy of the chivalrous race from which they sprang, Kentuckians fought the Indian at home until his war-whoop no longer rang in the forest and his scalping-knife no longer gleamed at the cabin door. They followed him to Chillicothe and to Pickaway, to the Maumee and to the Tennessee, to his mountain fastnesses and to his forest retreats, until, in 1794, at the Fallen Timbers, they dealt him that fatal and crushing blow from which he never sufficiently recovered to return to his favorite fighting and hunting grounds. Nor was their bravery of that narrow kind which risks life for self alone. They fought under Harrison at Tippecanoe and on the Thames, under Jackson at New Orleans, under Houston in Texas, and under Taylor and Scott in Mexico; and on every field they won a name that their descendants are proud to claim as a part of their glorious inheritance. And alas! when cruel fate decreed that their own country must suffer the horrors of civil war, and that they must meet their brothers and friends upon the field of battle, they shrank not from the duty to which conscience called. They sent to the Union army eighty thousand of their brave sons,

and to the Confederate army half as many more, making the largest number in proportion to population contributed by any state to the civil war. They laid down their lives on many a well-fought field under their Confederate leaders, Johnston and Breckinridge and Preston and Buckner and Morgan and Duke and Marshall, and they fought not less nobly under Union commanders.

Distinguished Kentuckians.

All along the line of the century which closes its circle to-day, Kentuckians have made enviable names at home and abroad. Were we to attempt to enumerate them on this occasion, the day would pass and the coming night envelop us in its darkness before the list could be completed. We rejoice that among the first of philanthropists, her gifted son, John Breckinridge, drafted the law of 1798 which did away with the death penalty for all crimes except murder; that her learned lawyers, Harry Toulmin and James Blair, led the way of modern codes when they issued their review of the criminal law in 1804; that her ingenious inventors, John Fitch and James Rumsey, had mastered the principles of the steamboat in 1787; and that Thomas H. Barlow invented the Planetarium and made a model of the first

locomotive in 1826. They point with pride to their distinguished surgeons, Walter Brashear, who, in 1806, first amputated the thigh at the hip joint, and Ephraim McDowell, who became the father of ovariotomy in 1809. Two presidents of the United States and four vice-presidents first saw the light in Kentucky homes, and another of her favored sons was chief executive of the Confederate States. They have been United States cabinet officers and justices and speakers and ministers abroad, and have filled the highest ranks in the army and navy. They have been the governors, the lieutenant-governors, the legislators, and the judges of sister states. Such statesmen as Clay and Crittenden, such orators as Menifee and Marshall, such journalists as Prentice and Penn, such poets as O'Hara and Cosby, such artists as Jouett and Hart, have made fame for themselves and their state which bore their names to every portion of the civilized world. I refrain from allusions to the distinguished living, though the effort at suppression is hard, knowing as I do that any enumerating of them would require more time than can be given on this occasion.

The Future.

We may not presume to peer into the dark unknown and attempt to foretell what is to come; but the data of the past and the present are suggestive of the future. None of us now present can hope to witness another Kentucky centenary. All of us will be laid to rest with the occupants of our cities of the dead before this day can make its return. Even those who shall then be here will not, probably, see our population increased by such a ratio as accompanied the years of the century just closed. Half a dozen or more millions may then be here engaged in the different pursuits of life. They will not abandon the municipalities, nor those blue grass lands perennially enriched by the decaying limestone on which they rest; but a new center of population and industry and wealth will be then found in our mineral regions. The coal and iron underlying twelve thousand square miles of mountainous country that the pioneers deemed of no practical use, will give to these lands a value beyond that of the blue grass fields. The coal will be lifted from its bed of ages, and sent abroad to warm the people and move the machinery of the world. The iron will be mined and welded into bands to unite

the nations of the earth. Railroads will rush through the mountain valleys, and furnaces and factories will glow along their lines. A hardy population of miners will build their cottages upon the hillsides and mountain slopes, and the rugged country will be changed from a wilderness to a region of picturesque beauty. The mountaineers thus brought in contact with enlightening industries, and in full view of the glories of the advancing world around them, may cease those vendettas which have disgraced humanity, and become an industrious, thriving, and progressive people. With half a dozen millions of inhabitants farming upon our blue grass plains, and mining in our mountains, and grazing stock upon our hills, and manufacturing in our cities, and cultivating the arts and the sciences every-where, Kentuckians of the century to come may rejoice in the blessings of a country as far in advance of ours as the one we enjoy is beyond that of the pioneers.

> The frowning mountains and the rugged hills
> Will yield to plastic art; and, to the hum
> Of wheels and the ring of anvils, uncounted
> Joyous tongues will swell Industry's chorus
> Until the earth, the waters, and the air
> Resound with the harmonies of progress.
> Onward, still onward and forever, will

Be the watchward until millions of feet
Threading the byways of spreading commerce
And myriads of hands manipulating
The useful arts have made the wilderness
Of the everlasting, rock-ribbed mountains
To blossom as the rose.

When that glorious time shall come, we who close the first and open the second century of our statehood to-day, will not be forgotten by those who may participate in the second centenary; but we may be remembered as a happy people on an emerald isle in the midst of the river of centuries, whose joyous voices resounding through the ages and mingling with those on the shore of 1792 and with those on the shore of 1992 will unite them into one grand harmony of kindred sounds.

AT the close of President Durrett's address, the orchestra played "My Old Kentucky Home." Vice-President Johnston then introduced Major Henry Stanton, who had been chosen by the club as the poet of the occasion, and in doing so spoke as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSTON'S REMARKS.

"Some one has said of a state or nation: 'Let me make its ballads, and I care not who makes its laws.' That the influence and province of the poet should be thus elevated over those of the legislator will strike a chord of sympathy and appreciative confirmation in the mind of Kentuckians at this trying period, when our law-makers are endeavoring to legislate for the next hundred years, can hardly be doubted by the intelligent reader of the press of the day. In recognition of this sentiment, we propose to supplement the work of the historian with the muse of poesy, and from the contemplation of constitutional and statutory law to turn to the more pleasing enjoyment of one of those ballads which are supposed to inspire a people with elevated love of country. The poet who has been selected for this honor is a Kentuckian known to you all, and needs no introduction at my hands—the poet laureate of Kentucky, Major Henry T. Stanton."

KENTUCKY.

BY H. T. STANTON.

IN yester afternoon—to count as one
A century of circuits 'round the sun
And call it but a day—just when the maze
Of dusk was falling over forest ways
To shroud them from the sight; 'ere twilight came
To fleck expanse with glints of worlds aflame,
And drop the spangles from her corslet band
Down through the drab that overspread the land,
E'er Night, that of the nadir newly born,
Rode o'er the zenith in the van of Morn,
And drove the old, and cleared the upper way,
To smooth a passage for the newer Day;
In that lost eve on which the shadow lies
And mists that intervene are slow to rise,
What scenes were here? What lines were on the face
Of this, the new day's blooming garden place?

The world looks back to find what it has lost,
Through sweeping flood, and fire, and blighting frost,
To see again the flitted things it knew,
In far, familiar ways it wandered through;

HENRY T. STANTON.

MEMBER OF THE FILSON CLUB.

To live again the mining days of old
And from its piled debris wash other gold.
Ah, well may pause the world to wonder why
Its days are not forgotten when they die;
Why from their graves within the long ago
Some things sometimes must come without to show
To steadfast eyes that penetrate the dark,
From o'er the sea may gleam the light-house spark,
And through the mists that widely spread away
May glance the silver spears of breaking day;
But unto eyes that backward, fitful turn,
No morn shall break, no lamp at midnight burn.

In that lost eve, within this bound there stood
One in the pride of pure young maidenhood;
One poised, erect and perfect in the grace
That fits the girl-child for the grander place.
One conscious of her strain, and proud to know
How pure the tide that kept her veins aflow;
Who looked abroad and in her regal mein
Betrayed the frontage of the mother queen—
From out that closing day she sprang to life
A princess-leader in the fields of strife;
A leader by her right of royal strain—
A leader by her higher right of brain.
First born of proud Virginia, and the first
To leave the bosom she had fondly nurst,
She saw her way to gain the world's renown,
To win a kingdom, and to wear a crown;

And breaking through her mother's rugged bound
She came to build her throne on conquered ground—
And proud, and pure, and beautiful she stood,
The young Kentucky in her maidenhood.

Of what her girl-days knew before the hour
In which the swollen bud became the flower;
Of how o'er weed and thorn she proudly rose
To where the sun unlocked her petal close,
And through the cunning of his perfect art
Looked on the dew that sparkled at her heart;
Before the contrast came with growth around
That proved her princess of the primal ground,
Before the native rudeness of the place
Betrayed the fullness of her maiden grace,
If it be told in story fairly well,
Some other tongue, some other time must tell.

Shut out from civil bound by rivers deep,
By forests dark, and mountains high and steep,
By rocks, ravines and rude, forbidding lines
Of gnarled laurels and of tangled vines,
The Unknown Land, that on the sunset rim
Stretched over distance limitless and dim,
Lay with its spread of plain, and vale, and hill,
Beyond the eye, mysterious and still.
To daring hunter and explorer bold
Unbroken stood the fastness of its hold,

While, south and westward, dimly stretched away,
With range on range the bristled mountains lay—
The Blue Ridge, Smoky, Clinch and Cumberland
Toward the sky, precipitous and grand,
As if to bar from man's ambitious quests
The dark beyond, upheld their cloud-hid crests.
With no brave hand to grasp and put aside
The thorny hedging of its thickets wide,
And no sure foot to make its toilsome trail
From peak to farther peak, and vale to vale;
For centuries, this now historic bound
Remained to civil man untrodden ground.

At last, where waters beautiful define
The fair meanders of her northern line,
The straying Franc came down and dimly viewed
The marge of its unbroken solitude;
Then Howard, Walker, Gist and James McBride,
With other bold, ambitious souls allied,
Came in the bound and blazed some minor ways
That gave their names to life for after days;
They touched, in honor of their spreading race,
Some narrow confines of this silent place;
But none there were, in that lost afternoon,
To break and hold the close, till dauntless Boone—
Till, from his hiding far beyond the line,
By highest peak and lowest vale's incline,
Through courses that the bison and the deer
Had dimly graven in the darkness here,

He came from out the midst of civil bands
To build his home in rich, remoter lands.

From where the peaceful Yadkin, flowing free,
Bends through the Carolinas to the sea,
By such a path as never human feet
The dangers of the dark had dared to meet,
To where the Licking and Kentucky slide
Their southward channels to the hot gulf-tide,
He came and traced their leaf-embowered lines
To where the blue Ohio marks our north confines.
Of how he struggled with his meager band
From waste to win this fair and fruitful land;
Of how, unfriended, and almost alone,
His might against a multitude was thrown;
Of how he met the warring savage face to face,
And warring with him won, and held the place;
Of how, from ambush and from open fight,
From scalping-knife by day, and torch by night,
From all the cunning of remorseless hands
He won and held these green Kentucky lands,
Let clear historic lines and scriptions fair
On living trees and rocks the truth declare.
Let those who from the dust of slow decay
Would keep in light the doings of his day,
With careful eyes look through that afternoon
For fadeless relics of the fearless Boone.

Through him, the maid, Kentucky, o'er that wild,
As proud Virginia's proud and peerless child—
In nature free, and pure, and diamond-bright,
As new-born waters breaking on the light—
By rivers, hills and vale-ways, every-where,
In lowlands' shade and uplands' sun-light glare,
With feet unshrinking and with will unbent
Her stately way to final statehood went;
Nor aught of danger, or of savage force
Could stay her passage, or could bend her course,
Through him, she saw her clear and open way,
Beyond the darkness, to the shining day;
Through him she knew that on foundations great
Would rise the granite columns of her State;
And still, through him, o'er mountain, vale and plain,
The long-enduring glory of her reign.

Of this, to clear and tuneful silver string,
The coming bard his hundred songs may sing,
The coming poet in his verse disclose
This budding and this blooming of the rose;
But at this time, and in this natal hour,
Our song is of the blown and perfect flower.

A hundred years ago, this rich June day,
Kentucky left her glowing, girlhood way,
And under boughs of fresh-appearing green,
Put off the Princess and took on the Queen;
And on this ground, unto the world unknown,
She reared the splendor of her golden throne;

From blood-stained leaves that strewed her forests great
She wove and wore her purple robes of state,
And from her vale-ways, under mountain brown
She bought the laurels that became her crown.

A hundred years ago, in that past noon,
When this Queen rosebud burst upon the June,
When from the wild, in native splendor drest,
Uprose the first proud mistress of the West,
The mother queen, beyond the mountain chain,
Sang greeting to her peerless daughter's reign,
Sang greeting to the glory of her child
That broke the civil bound and braved the wild;
That so through test of sweeping fire and flood
Had shown the coursing of her royal blood.
No longer now, the savage made his rounds
Among Kentucky's prehistoric mounds,
No longer on the bison's lickward track
Was heard his whoop and deadly rifle's crack,
And o'er Ohio's waters, still and blue,
No longer sped his silent war canoe—
The unknown land had wakened from her dream,
The night had passed and morning reigned supreme.

A sovereign, in this sovereignty of States,
She marched within the new Republic's gates,
And proud, and strong, and undismayed,
Unto the Union pledged her shining blade;

Her faith she gave, as one of that free few,
Against a common foe, her part to do;
To hold the compact and its terms fulfill,
As ally bound, but else, the sovereign still;
And through this reach of intervening years
What faith has been more nobly kept than hers?
When on the lake-line, north, and further west,
The savage war-cry rose, she sent her best,
And every field and bloody battle plain
Was sanctified and hallowed by her slain;
When Packenham, with England's proudest means,
Swept boldly down on salient New Orleans,
Who held the sacred bonds of union then
Like young Kentucky's stalwart riflemen?
And when in later days we came to know
The sanguine fields of ancient Mexico,
What braver troops than hers, were braver led—
What nobler blood than hers more nobly shed?
At once, as if some potent unseen hand
Had brought its magic to the new known land,
The shadows of her forests lost their gloom
And gave the world a wilderness of bloom.
Where trails through gap and bowldered cañon lay
The burdened wheels of commerce wore their way,
And from the old unto the new abodes
Were builded safe, and wide, and open roads,
While to the silence of her bounding stream
There came the creaking oar and hissing steam.

No longer now, to spoiling bands
Were left her verdant courses;
No longer now, to waste, her lands
Gave up their vital forces;
The white man's genius swept the plain
With ax, and scythe, and fire,
To fell the brakes of useless cane
And stop the spreading brier.

Where shoots of forest growth stood o'er
And held their revel under
His shining steel went down and tore
Their massing roots asunder;
He broke the glebe and turned the sod
To fit the soil for sowing,
To give this garden-spot of God
Its proper seed for growing.

He felled the trees to rive the bonds
That locked his fertile closes,
And where the fern-beds grew their fronds
He cleared a place for roses—
Where once the old log-cabin stood,
A fortress and a prison,
His better home, of smoother wood,
Or brick, or stone, had risen.

While on his wheat-land seas the rays
From sun-lit shocks were glowing,

His armied plains of stately maize
Their dark-green ranks were showing;
And cattle on his thousand hills
In knee-deep grass went straying,
While in his valleys busy mills
Their labor-tunes were playing.

And, day by day, with muscle strong,
From out her struggle gory,
The young Kentucky moved along
Her upland way to glory;
And all the sloth within her lines,
From slumber long awakened,
And all the germs of earth's confines
In upper light were quickened.

Where mossing rock and stubborn oak,
And pine, and fir environ,
She gave her miner's sturdy stroke
To veins of coal and iron;
She delved the land and brought to light
From under shafts and ditches,
Her sinews of commercial might,
Her store of hidden riches.

And first, this side the eastern range,
To sunlight's western dying,
By urban site, and upland grange,
Her wheels of steam went flying;

And first in all this Western spread
She built her signal stations,
And laid the great electric thread
Through which she spoke to nations.

And first was she, by true foresight,
Her statesmen sons in session,
For universal suffrage right,
To boldly give expression—
She knew this great Republic's aim,
Its object-points and motors,
And to the world she dared proclaim
The sovereign right of voters.

By genius grand, by moral force,
By muscle-strain and bleeding,
This splendid empire's westward course,
She won the right of leading;
And newer States, and newer time,
And newer courses taken,
Have left Kentucky's right sublime
To lead and rule, unshaken.

Throughout the North, and South, and West,
To shores the sea-foam laces,
Kentucky's sons, as first and best,
Are called to highest places—
This great republic's great among,
When wisdom's ways are darkened,

The clear and free Kentucky tongue
By all the world is harkened.

On this, her sacred natal day,
A hundred years gone over,
With stately step she goes her way
Through blooming fields of clover;
And never June came with its green
For richer, deeper staining,
Than comes this June to that proud queen
Who ripens in her reigning.

To-day, throughout her mountain vales,
Her furnaces are glowing,
And every-where her singing rails
Their commerce-ways are going;
While old retorts give up their casts
To sandy groove and furrow,
Grand Rivers comes with newer blasts
And Ashland, Middlesborough!

And all the midnight skies reveal
Their leaping tongues of fire,
As, mass on mass, their ingot steel
These "plants" are piling higher,
And busy forges beat their ware
With swinging sledge and hammer,
And busy nail-mills fill the air
With labor's mighty clamor.

Through careful science, finer ores
And richer coals are showing,
And onward still, to golden shores,
Our ships of search are going;
With steady march Kentucky's way
Is through her science forces,
And no frail mortal's arm can stay
The progress of her courses.

Hail to the Queen! the fairest and the best
That ever yet has reigned in this wide West,
That from her royal mother's mountain bound,
Came through, to grace and glorify the ground.
Hail to the Queen! who on this frowning wild,
Looked with her sun-lit eyes until it smiled;
Who in the darkness of a land unknown
Built up the golden splendor of her throne.
God save the Queen! who shows her right to reign
By royal flow of blood and strength of brain,
Who rules and leads and keeps her forward way
Toward the endless light of endless day.

The Centennial Banquet.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the Ordinary of the Galt House, tastefully decorated with flowers, was thrown open to the guests. At the center of the table, which was set in the form of a horseshoe, was a pyramid of smilax interspersed with flowers, that reminded one of a picturesque bed of rocks in the pioneer wilderness covered with vines and blossoms. Behind this handsome ornament was the seat of the president of the club, so situated that every guest at the table was in view. At the entrance door was placed Eichorn's string band, which discoursed appropriate music as the guests approached and took their seats. The following is a list of those members of the club who contributed to the expense of the banquet and of those who partook of it, and of the invited guests who were present:

Hon. Charles Anderson.
Alexander John Alexander.
John B. Atkinson.

Mrs. John B. Atkinson.
Miss Mary Lee Alexander.

Hon. Horatio W. Bruce.
Mrs. Hon. Horatio W. Bruce.
A. M. Brown.
Geo. G. Brown.
Mrs. Geo. G. Brown.
Miss Lucia Blain.
Colonel Joseph C. Breckinridge.
Major Thos. W. Bullitt.
Mrs. Major Thos. W. Bullitt.
Temple Bodly.
E. C. Bohne.
Dr. Thos. Bohannon.
Mrs. Dorothea Berthel.
St. John Boyle.
Rev. L. A. Blanton.
Archibald W. Butt.

General Cassius M. Clay.
John B. Carlisle.
Mrs. Dr. David Cummins.
Hon. James E. Cantrill.
Mrs. Hon. James E. Cantrill.

Miss Mamie Cassedy.
Robert Cochran.
A. R. Cooper.
Colonel Andrew Cowan.
General John B. Castleman.
Mrs. General John B. Castleman.

Reuben T. Durrett.
Dr. Wm. T. Durrett.
Mrs. Dr. Wm. T. Durrett.
Colonel John Dils.
Geo. M. Davie.
Major Wm. J. Davis.
Mrs. Major Wm. J. Davis.
Hon. Samuel E. DeHaven.
General Basil W. Duke.
Miss Julia B. Duke.

General John Echols.
Mrs. General John Echols.
Robert J. Elliott.
Mrs. Kate Elliott.
Hon. Charles Eaves.
Mrs. Hon. Charles Eaves.

D. H. French.
Wm. Finley.

Wm. D. Gallagher.
Howard M. Griswold.
Mrs. Sarah J. Gamble.
T. M. Goodnight.

Rev. John H. Heywood.
John T. Hogan.
Alfred W. Harris.
Miss Annie J. Hamilton.
Ed. T. Halsey.
A. H. Hovey.
J. P. Helm.
Miss Lucinda Helm.
Charles Hermany.
Mrs. Charles Hermany.
Miss Madeline Hermany.

Miss Mary Johnston.

Colonel R. M. Kelley.
Mrs. Colonel R. M. Kelley.
J. G. Kinnaird.
R. W. Knott.

Hon. Wm. Lindsay.
Mrs. Hon. Wm. Lindsay.
J. W. Lewis.

R. J. Menefee.
Mrs. R. J. Menefee.
Burwell K. Marshall.
A. V. McKay.
Major H. C. McDowell.

Hon. James S. Pirtle.
Mrs. Hon. James S. Pirtle.
Dr. N. Porter.
Dr. Robert Peter.
W. T. Poynter.
Dr. Thos. E. Pickett.
Miss Kate Palmer.
Miss Kate Powell.

John Roberts.
O. W. Root.
Geo. W. Ranck.
Mrs. Espes Randolph.
John C. Russell.

Hon. Z. F. Smith.

Mrs. Hon. Z. F. Smith.
Major Henry T. Stanton.
Miss Ruth Stanton.
Miss Ida Elmore Symmes.
Geo. W. Swearingen.
Captain Thomas Speed.
Mrs. Captain Thomas Speed.
D. W. Stone.
Miss Jessie Stewart.
Major D. W. Sanders.

Geo. D. Todd.
James Weir.
Hon. John D. White.
Mrs. Hon. John D. White.
R. A. Watts.
Mrs. R. A. Watts.
Miss Annie Wilson.
Rev. Wm. H. Whitsett.

Mrs. Louise Elliston Yandell.
Malcolm Yeaman.
John W. Yerkes.
Mrs. John W. Yerkes.

When the guests were all seated, Rev. Wm. H. Whittsett, at the request of President Durrett, asked a blessing.

THE BILL OF FARE.

Clear Consomme.
Salted Almonds.
Baked Red Snapper, Chambord. Sherry.
New Potatoes.
Sweetbread, Saute. Haute Sauterne.
New Green Peas.
Roman Punch.
Cold Roast Mutton. Pontet Canet.
New Cauliflower.
Spring Chicken on Toast. Pomeroy Sec.
New Asparagus.
Lettuce and Tomatoes, Mayonnaise.
Assorted Cakes.
Fruit. Ice Cream. Strawberries.
Coffee.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

At ten o'clock, President Durrett, who occupied a seat at the head of the table and acted as master of ceremonies, rose and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—As President of the Filson Club, it becomes my duty to act as toast-master on this occasion. I am not going, however, to follow the example of some officials of this kind of whom I have heard, and do most of the speaking myself. I am not going to propose any toast that needs comment or explanation from me, and I shall leave the respondents to do the speaking. We have commemorated the day with prayer, with introductory addresses, with a historic oration, with a patriotic poem, and with music; but the commemoration could not have been complete without this banquet, with its toasts and responses yet to be heard. Banquets similar to this were the fashion at the time Kentucky separated from Virginia and became an independent state. Our forefathers, during the first years of the Republic, never neglected to celebrate the anniversary of the 22d of February, the birthday of Washington, and the 4th of July, the birthday of the Declaration of Independence, with banquets and toasts. They could think of no happier way of honoring these memorable days than to celebrate them with food for the body and sentiment for the soul; and it may well be doubted whether we can improve upon their estimate of such things. While, therefore, we have been filled with contentment by savory dishes, and with liveliness by inspiring wines, let us

follow the example of our forefathers with toasts and responses. The first toast I have to propose is, "The First President," and I call upon Judge Lindsay to respond to it.

I. THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

RESPONSE OF HON. WM. LINDSAY.

It is most appropriate that Washington shall be first named upon this historic anniversary. In December, 1789, he recommended the admission of the District of Kentucky into the Union as a sovereign state, and two years afterward approved the act providing for that admission. I have somewhere read of a traveler, whose name I can not recall, who had visited every portion of the habitable globe, who said that in every country in which the story of the great American Republic had been told the name of Washington was received with the respect and reverence due him as the grandest character in history. Not because he was a successful soldier, who converted seven years of disaster and disappointment into ultimate and overwhelming success, nor because he proved himself a statesman equal to the creation of a nation upon the untried problem of the capacity of man for self-government, but because to his soldiership and statesmanship he added the crowning

grace and virtue of absolute and unselfish love of country and of his countrymen.

It was by the exercise of his great influence upon the people whose liberties he had won that the states were persuaded to accept the compromise of the constitution. Time and investigation have dimmed the laurels of some of those who served the Revolutionary cause to gratify their ambition for personal renown, but not so with Washington. His fame increases as his character is discussed and his conduct investigated. Kentuckians, Americans, honor him and venerate him to-day more than ever before, and our children's children will be taught to look to him as the great exemplar of the perfect American citizen and American patriot.

The part taken by Washington in preparing the public mind for the convention of the states to frame the constitution, in directing the labors of the convention, and presenting the advantages of the more perfect union to those who feared the destruction of the states, has never been sufficiently understood or appreciated. In all these things, he was the master spirit, whose moderation in counsel and courage in action led to results that others, however eminent or patriotic, would have labored in vain to accomplish. Public positions, with him, were essentially public trusts. He sought no

place and shrank from no responsibility. He was called by Congress to be commander-in-chief of the American armies. He was called by the people to the presidency of the new government, and when, after he had declined a re-election and retired to his home to resume the walks of private life, and war with France was threatened, all eyes turned to him as the one who should again lead the American armies to victory. No man ever received so many and so great honors at the hands of a grateful people, and no man ever wore his honors with greater modesty or more unassuming dignity.

The world at large has given him credit for his grandeur of character, and wherever a people are looking forward to the day of their deliverance from the shackles of despotism,

> "Washington's a watchword such as ne'er
> Shall sink while there's an echo left in air."

II. ISAAC SHELBY—THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

RESPONSE OF HON. ALEX. P. HUMPHREY.

It has been one hundred years since Isaac Shelby was chosen as the first governor of Kentucky. Our minds can not fail to be startled at the changes time has wrought. But instead of this, take as more pertinent

the period of his own life. He was born in 1750 and died in 1826. What events of moment to Kentucky, to America, to mankind, passed under his eye! More pertinent still is the part he played on this great theater of human action.

There are some periods in the world's history in which the picture of individual conduct, however important, with however much of energy or boldness of thought or deed, becomes as nothing in the great frame of progress. The current of events rushes along with a sweep so mighty that every thing seems to partake of the movement, becoming merely a part of it, and in nothing to aid or influence it. A closer view will show us that the appearance is not reality. There has happened a combination of marvelous and unwonted individual forces, which, inspired by one purpose and pressing toward one aim, seem to have become a single impulse.

Governor Shelby was a colonial soldier, a Revolutionary soldier, and a soldier in the war of 1812. No one understood better than he that the inspiration of patriotism which hurried him forward to every post of danger, stirred the officers with whom he commanded and the soldiers with whom he fought. One of his last utterances was an indignant protest against an unjust criticism upon the riflemen who went with him from the

back settlements to arrest the progress of Lord Cornwallis; and when Congress proposed to thank him for his conduct at the battle of the Thames, he refused to allow it unless the name of General Harrison was mentioned in the same connection.

There is a romantic interest imparted to his conflicts with the western Indians by the circumstance that, in 1774, he took part in defeating Cornstalk in the great battle of Point Pleasant, and in 1813, rode at the head of his Kentucky riflemen against Tecumseh.

He was at all times the typical American.

If there is one thing which has done more than any other to make this Republic strong, independent, and free, it is the readiness with which the American citizen becomes the American soldier, and the equal readiness with which the American soldier becomes the American citizen. To follow the arts of peace; to pursue it; to shun war; to make it the last resort; if it comes, to step from the plow to the ranks at a moment's call; when war is over, to have done with it, and to step out of the ranks back to the plow—such must be the conduct of a people who are long to be free. The greatest examples of true glory ever given by the American people consist in the disbandment of the army of the Revolution and of the army of the Union.

Looking at Governor Shelby's military career we are struck by the fact that he never cared to be a soldier except when his side was getting the worst of it. In the darkest hours of the Revolution he abandoned his home and kept the field until the tide of war was completely turned. It was the defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain that let in a great flood of light and hope upon the despondent cause of independence. The news of Raisin made him lay aside all scruples. Issuing his proclamation that his riflemen should meet him at Newport, he was at the rendezvous at the appointed time, and so were they. Once out of Kentucky he was without legal authority to command. But he no more cared for this than did they. He knew his men and they knew him. No highland chief was ever surer of the absolute devotion of his clansmen than he was of the loyalty of these riflemen of Kentucky. "Old King's Mountain will lead us to victory" was their watchword.

He was twice governor, both times consenting to serve only because he felt in duty bound not to refuse. He declined to be appointed secretary of war, although offered the place by President Monroe. He was a true son of the soil. His beautiful farm—Traveller's Rest, he called it, so that all might know how willing was his hospitality—and the enjoyment of its peaceful pursuits

with his family about him, this was what he never willingly left, and to which he was always eager to return.

I attempt no extended sketch of him. I give you no catalogue of his civic and military honors and achievements. If you are not aware of them you know nothing of the history of your state, nor of what debt you owe to those who have made all this possible to you. I want you to banish the present scene from your mind; to look into the past and see if you can not conjure up this strong figure from among the shadows. There he stands at the door of his home. His broad acres lie far and near, smiling under a summer sun. He is exultant in all the happiness that home and family can bring. To friend or stranger guest he extends the warmest greeting.

You see him again, his face lighted with another glow as he hears of British incursion or Indian foray. You see him leap into the saddle, his rifle across the bow; and away he rides, and there are the trusty riflemen behind him. Let them who will, and if they will, let them who can, bar the way.

"Fleet foot on the correi,
Sage counsel in cumber.
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber."

III. DANIEL BOONE.

RESPONSE OF MAJOR WM. J. DAVIS.

1.

Over the south door of the rotunda in the Capitol at Washington is commemorated in sculpture an incident of pioneer life in Kentucky. Two Indians, armed with muskets as well as tomahawks, had suddenly come upon a white man armed with long-barreled rifle and hunting-knife. The white man leaped behind a tree and held them at bay. By a partial exposure of his person he drew their fire. One of the Indians was soon laid low by the unerring rifle. With tomahawk uplifted, and long knife unsheathed, the red man and the white man rushed toward the body of the prostrate Indian, arriving at the same time. The artist has depicted the supreme moment of the fight: the pioneer, tall, stalwart, resolute, clad in hunting-shirt, breeches, leggings, and moccasins of dressed deerskin, receives the swift-falling tomahawk on his uplifted rifle barrel, and plunges the heavy knife to the hilt in the naked body of the savage. Daniel Boone was this pioneer.

2.

You are all familiar with the picture of a hunter,

clothed like the pioneer just described, who, standing on a rock-pinnacle, leaning on his long rifle, and, disregarding the Scotch deerhound by his side, looks out over the beautiful country stretching far into the distance. The landscape is the lovliest human eye hath seen: a gently undulating table-land of charming diversity—hill and hollow, forest and meadow, canebrake and green grass, in luxuriant and bewildering succession.

This is the popular and poetic conception of Daniel Boone.

3.

A log cabin in a sequestered valley near the Kentucky river, where for months Boone passed his nights, the only white man in all this vast Indian hunting-ground. This is the scene I love most to contemplate. I do not think Boone's passion for hunting or love of adventure caused him to remain alone in Kentucky when his companions returned to Carolina. He had come into this wonderful region, abounding in deer, buffalo, and wild turkey, with a soil of the like of which for fertility he had not dreamed, with a climate salubrious and delightful. His resolute soul was stirred to its depths, and he determined to possess this land for himself and his people. He had come to stay. He would hold the fort, so to speak. He held fast to this idea; he could

be deterred neither by hunger, nor by toil, nor by danger, nor by death. A distinguished governor of Kentucky long afterward said of him: "To Boone alone is due the early settlement of this state; had it not been for him, the conquest of Kentucky must have been achieved by the adventurous spirits of the nineteenth century."

4.

After years of heroic struggle and fearful vicissitude, the territory was wrested from the savage. "The young Kentucky, in her maidenhood," was very fair to see. Rumors of her fertile soil, majestic rivers, grand forests, noble plains, and mild climate spread abroad, and gave birth to those exalted notions of her natural resources which prevail in all the descriptions of Kentucky. The pride of her people continues; to this day Kentucky is known as "the garden spot of the world," "a veritable paradise;" her women are "the loveliest," her men "the manliest," her horses "the finest," her whisky "the best." This is right. God help that generation of Kentuckians who shall fail to view with pride the courageous manhood of her sons, or cease to cherish with tender solicitude the sweet maidenhood and chaste womanhood of her daughters!

Peace brought the arts and artifices of civilization.

Immigration became active. Settlers poured in, bringing with them land-warrants, certificates, and grants, each intending to "locate" so many acres, wheresoever it pleased him. The government of Virginia made no surveys; the territory was not subdivided into townships and sections, as was afterward done in the country north of the Ohio. Careless surveying and ignorance of the law's requirements caused confusion of boundaries and provoked endless litigation. Surveys of contiguous tracts made them overlap many times; there were few "locations" that were not "shingled" by opposing claims. Boone suffered with many others, He had reared his cabin in the center of this paradise, which he and his associates had reclaimed from the red devils. Had he not, indeed, once held all Kentucky in trust for Virginia? But he neglected to put his claim on record. The land speculators "overlapped" his holding, and cited him before the courts. Deprived of the land he had won with such toil, vexed and sore of heart, Boone "pulled up stakes," and, leaving the home he loved and the friends he had stood with in battle, he "located" at the mouth of the Kanawha.

After some years he removed to Missouri, where he received an extensive land-grant from the Spanish governor. But the territory passed into the hands of

France, and finally was purchased by the United States. Inquiry being instituted to see by what titles settlers held their lands, our pioneer was again "euchred" out of his property. But Congress voted him a grant of land a few years before his death.

5.

Boone is described as being "five feet ten inches high, erect, clean-limbed, broad-shouldered, full-chested in form, admirably fitted in structure, muscle, temperament, and habit, for the endurance of the labors, changes, and sufferings he underwent. He had a model head—with a forehead high, noble, and bold; thin and compressed lips; a mild, clear blue eye; a large and prominent chin; a countenance in which courage and fearlessness sat enthroned, and which told the beholder what he had been, and was formed to be."

His name is forever identified with the history of Kentucky. He will ever be regarded as the typical frontiersman, the chief of pioneers, the most famous backwoodsman. His homely virtues have been celebrated in song by such poets as Byron and Bryant and our own Stanton and O'Hara. He is the autotype of Leather Stocking and Hawkeye. He will in all times be held a hero by Kentucky boys.

IV. VIRGINIA.

RESPONSE OF GENERAL BASIL W. DUKE.

The name which has just been uttered stirs within us, more than any other, memories that we revere and cherish.

Honor is due, and ever should be rendered, to each one of those original communities founded by brave men, in the fear of God and hope of freedom, on this American soil, which is now our common country. But I do no injustice, I believe, when I say that we are especially indebted to three of the thirteen colonies—to South Carolina, Massachusetts, and Virginia—for the essential principles on which have been erected the institutions which distinguish and, we trust, will perpetuate the government under which we live. In these three we recognize the matricial sources of American thought and feeling; from them have proceeded the ideas and impulses which have most strongly impressed and shaped our civilization. Sometimes they have seemed so alien to each other in wish and sentiment as to make it hard of belief that similar or harmonious results could be reached by policies apparently so antagonistic. Yet we can discover that underlying the thought and aspira-

tion of each have been the same controlling convictions; and providentially, perhaps, but certainly, the action of each has been guided to the attainment of the same broad national character and the fulfillment, together, of the same duty to mankind.

It is of Virginia, however, that Kentuckians love best to speak. We, the children of her first and fairest daughter, may be pardoned if, in our veneration for her, we seem in a measure to forget the fame of her majestic sisters. And the millions who inhabit the great states into which the wide territory she gave the Union has been divided—the grand communities her sons have founded, each scarce less than a nation in itself—bear testimony, as we do, to the mighty and munificent destiny which has attended her history.

Standing in the silent and desolate Forum, where once the Tribune spake the potent word which saved the weak from wrong and Counsul or Imperator issued mandates which bound a world in obedience—gazing on the wreck which

"Goth and Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire"

had wrought, where desecrated fane and shattered column were symbols of a yet mightier social and political

ruin—a great poet apostrophized Rome as the "Niobe of the Nations," who had seen

"All her glories, star by star, expire."

But the canvas on which the mission of Virginia is limned furnishes no suggestion of decadence, either in its past or present, and gives augury of a future yet brighter and happier. When we remember what Virginia has done, and know that her work is but in part accomplished; when we witness the territory settled by her emigration expanding into an empire whose life may be as long and power as vast as Rome's; when we behold the high spirit and lusty vigor of the parent undiminished in the offspring, and see the lessons learned from her still taught by them—we are reminded of the promise of the Lord to the patriarch: "I will multiply thy seed like the stars of heaven, and I will give thy posterity all these countries; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed."

Virginia has rendered services, not to the people of this country only, but to all humanity, which can not be denied or forgotten. As time rolls on and mankind grows wiser and better, they will be the more profoundly appreciated. Every struggle which shall in the future be made by any people for independence will be encour-

aged and enlightened by her example. Every patriot who shall pour fourth "the burning words that tyrants quake to hear," will be inspired by the recollection of how Henry's denunciation of lawless power roused the courage of his countrymen. Every hero who gives his breast to the battle in resistance of oppression will have in his heart the memory of Washington; and in the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, all those who seek to fix securely the foundations on which free states may be builded, and provide wise rules by which liberty and order may be maintained in unison, shall find instruction and guidance.

Virginia shared with her twelve sisters the glory won in the war for independence, and their zeal, courage and constancy were equal to her own; but it should not be forgotten that she gave the first clear and emphatic declaration of a purpose to resist British aggression. "Virginia rang the alarm bell," "Virginia gave the signal to the continent," said distinguished men of other colonies when Patrick Henry passed his famous resolutions through the House of Burgesses, denouncing the Stamp Act, and asserting that the General Assembly of Virginia alone had the right to tax the people of that colony.

In two other memorable instances she took action, which, it is not too much to say, assured the perpetuity

of republican institutions on this continent and made it impossible to establish or maintain, here, any form of kingly or autocratic rule; and both are intimately blended with the history of Kentucky. The brilliant author of "The Winning of the West" has shown that had England been permitted to retain possession of the territory north of the Ohio, the settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee could not have been maintained, all extensions west of the Alleghanies would have become impossible, and the newly formed Confederacy, restricted to the territory occupied by the original colonies, would have been in imminent danger from hostile communities springing up around it under England's auspices and directed by English influence. From this danger it was saved by Clark's conquest of the Illinois. Henry and Jefferson encouraged and sustained George Rogers Clark, and Virginia furnished him the means of successful warfare. This too, when she was in the very agonies of the Revolutionary war and grappling with a powerful enemy on her own soil.

Again did she come forward, not only as the champion and protectress of her children in Kentucky and Tennessee, but as the ever ready and resolute asserter of republican ideas and American destiny, when she compelled the freedom of the Mississippi. At that date

here, in the then remote west, it seemed that our fathers must accept the alternative of political separation from their brethren of the Atlantic States, or permit the beautiful and fertile land they had won to remain in a condition scarce better than when possessed by the savage. To keep the Mississippi closed was to deny them all hope of improvement. Communication with the rest of the world, commerce, development, and civilization were then practically impossible, save by use of the great inland sea; and that, denied them by the statesmen of the east, could apparently be purchased only by their becoming the allies, if not the subjects, of the Spanish crown. How baneful to American progress and even the cause of freedom that might have been we can now well realize. At this crisis, Virginia came once more to the rescue. Again Henry's prophetic voice sounded in indignant thunder; wisely Madison counseled patriotic patience, but firmly pledged relief; and finally Jefferson removed the danger by his purchase of Louisiana, which forever guaranteed that, come what may, America shall control her own future.

History will declare that right worthily Virginia has vindicated her title to the motto "Sic Semper Tyrannis," and with just pride her descendants may speak the name

[Sung by Mad. Dorothea Berthel.]

THE MOTHERS OF THE WEST.

Words by WM. D. GALLAGHER. Music by WILL S. HAYS.

Moderato.
1. The moth-ers of our Forest-land! Stout-hearted dames were
2. The moth-ers of our Forest-land! On old Ken tuck-y
3. The moth-ers of our Forest-land! Their bo-soms pil-lowed
4. The moth-ers of our Forest-land! Such were their dai-ly
5. The moth-ers of our Forest-land! They sleep in un-known
p
mf
they; With nerve to wield the battle brand, And join the border fray. Our rough land had no braver In its
soil, How shared they with each dauntless band, War's tempest and life's toil! They shrank not from the foenen, They
men, And proud were they by such to stand, In hammock, fort or glen; To load the sure old ri-fle— To
deeds; Their monument—where does it stand? Their epitaph—who reads? No braver dames had Sparta— No
graves: And had they borne and nursed a band Of ingrates, or of slaves, They had not been more neglected! But their
mf
Rit.
days of blood and strife— Aye, read-y for se-ver-est toil, Aye, free to per-il life.
quail'd not in the fight, But cheer'd their hus-bands thro' the day, And sooth'd them thro' the night.
run the lead-en ball— To watch a bat-tling husband's place, And fill it should he fall.
no-bler ma-trons Rome— Yet who o'er lauds or hon-ors them, Ev'n in their own green home?
graves shall yet be found, And their monuments dot here and there "The Dark and Blood-y Ground!"
Rit.
CHORUS. Soprano.
Rit.
f
Our rough land had no braver, In days of blood and strife, Aye, read-y for se-ver-est toil, Aye, free to per-il life.
Alto.
Tenor.
Rit.
f
Our rough land had no braver, In days of blood and strife, Aye, read-y for se-ver-est toil, Aye, free to per-il life.
Bass
Rit.
f

of the heroic commonwealth "whose well laboring sword has three times slain the semblance of the king."

All hail to our august mother! She will live through the ages in the love and honor of all men who seek to do the right; and may her spirit be with us and remain in us, now and forever.

V. THE MOTHERS OF OUR FOREST LAND.

In announcing the fifth toast, President Durrett said that in the "Golden Wedding," a noble tribute by William D. Gallagher to the brave women who helped to settle Kentucky, a pioneer is represented as coming before the guests and reciting those touching verses known as "The Mothers of the West;" that Will S. Hayes had composed an original air for these verses; and that it would be an agreeable change in the programme to substitute music for eloquence in the response to this toast. He then introduced Mad. Berthel, and requested her to respond to "The Mothers of Our Forest Land" by singing the words of Mr. Gallagher to the music of Mr. Hayes.

VI. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

RESPONSE OF TEMPLE BODLEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This seems to be a feast in honor of the pioneers of Kentucky, and reminds one of the old time when reverent Greeks took food and drink to the tombs of their ancestors and then ate and drank them themselves. I suppose, if one of our typical pioneers could look on at this feast and see us degenerate sons of Kentucky, clad in swallow-tail coats, eating with silver spoons and drinking sherry and champagne, he would draw his buckskin sleeve across his eyes to make sure of not dreaming, and then, with a frown and an Indian grunt, turn on his moccasined heel and leave us in disgust. And I suppose, if we were sitting in our front hall and the gentleman in muddy leather leggins and coonskin cap were to call at our front door, we should think there was some mistake and expect our servants to show him round the side way to the kitchen. The fact is, we are separated by far more than time from these early pioneers, and it takes a pretty vivid imagination to see them as they were and to measure their merits according to the truth. Their aims in life, their mode of thought, their manners

and dress, were so different from ours—the conditions surrounding them were so unlike what we know to-day, that I suppose only the few men whose sympathetic study has brought them into intimate acquaintance with Clark and his contemporaries can realize fully what they were.

It was one hundred and nineteen years ago last month that a young engineer—a tall, fair-faced, beardless young fellow of twenty-three, blue-eyed, light-haired, strong-jawed, and six feet four—George Rogers Clark—left his home in that beautiful Virginia valley of Albemarle to come to this "Dark and Bloody Ground." That journey meant a good deal then. It meant toiling day after day, over mountains and rivers and through a dark, tangled, and almost boundless forest. It meant week after week of solitude more profound than we can ever know, nights and storms without shelter, hunger, it may be, sickness, without help, and, more than all, the strain of constant guarding against the most crafty and cruel of foes—a foe whose life's training and chief delight was to waylay and torture and kill. The man who could face those dangers and not quail was of the stuff of which heroes are made; and such were the pioneers of Kentucky. When young Clark came amongst them in 1775, they were a little handful scat-

tered through the forest of Kentucky, without concert of action and about to be exterminated by British and Indians outnumbering them hundreds to one. A mere boy amongst mature men and a comparative novice in the pioneer's art, he yet seems to have at once stamped himself and been accepted as their leader. His first act was to urge prompt political and military organization. As their first delegate he returned to Virginia, procured the establishment of the county of Kentucky, and after overcoming the most discouraging opposition, returned prepared to carry on an offensive war for the possession of the Northwest Territory. That territory embraced all the country south of the lakes, between the Alleghanies, the Ohio, and the Mississippi. Virginia had claimed it, but England both claimed and held it, and, but for the conquest of it, the subsequent acquisition of the broad country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and, indeed, the very existence of the Federal Union would seem to have been impossible. Had the thirteen colonies been confined to the narrow strip between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, who can doubt that England, with Canada on the north, and the inviting empire between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi on the west, would soon have been able to crush them at will. Clark first saw the danger, and with the

secret, but none the less effective assistance of Patrick Henry, then governor, met it.

There is no time, Mr. Chairman, to tell here that most romantic story of the winning of the west; how, with his little band of pioneers, this mere boy, not supinely waiting at home to be annihilated by an overwhelming enemy, boldly marched against them into their own country, how he reduced strongholds manned by forces many times greater than his entire command, how he overawed and subjected whole tribes of hostile Indians, and how, after what seems to me, as daring and arduous a campaign as any recorded in history—after weeks of toilsome progress through the flooded flats of the Wabash, for days without food, without even firm ground to rest on at night, they surprised and surrounded the veteran British commander and his outnumbering troops in their own stronghold, and with their surrender became the undisputed masters of the entire northwest. The story has yet to be told. Some day in the pages of some Motley, Froude, or Prescott, the American people will learn it; and this young "Hannibal of the West," who now lies under a small headstone out yonder in your "city of the dead," will not be without his glory and not without the gratitude of his countrymen in the ages yet to come.

VII. THE FREEDOM OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

RESPONSE OF HON. JAMES S. PIRTLE.

The subject given to me this evening is one which at once transports the mind back one hundred years and more, and is yet a topic of present interest. The importance to our ancestors of the free navigation of the Mississippi, the great weight which they attached to it, the excitement and indignation which the mere suggestion of the withdrawal of our claim to it for a few years aroused in the west are now hard for us to realize when the river, from its source near the great lakes to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, is within our territories, and our right to its peaceful, undisputed use is admitted by all the world. Still, by a slight effort of memory, we can recall how, after resting in quietness from 1803, when Louisiana was purchased, to 1861, the question again became a living one, and contributed in no small degree to unite the people north of the Ohio in the Mississippi valley in their determination that there should be no disruption of the Union, and no nation but the United States in control of the mighty highway which the God of Nature had laid in everlasting greatness from the farthest north to the extremest south of our western country.

From 1763, when England became possessed of Canada and all the French possessions of North America, uniting its dominions in a solid empire from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and northward to the Arctic regions, there has never been a moment when the value of the use of the Father of Waters to the gulf has not been rightly appreciated by the thinking people of America.

By the Treaty of Peace of 1763, the right to the navigation of the river to the gulf, with a place of deposit, was secured to Great Britain, and when the United States became independent, the rights of Great Britain passed to the United States by the treaty of 1783. Spain, the owner of Louisiana, which embraced all the territory west of the Mississippi, did not recognize our succession to those rights, and by many an artifice and promise tried to tempt the young Kentucky to renounce allegiance to Virginia and the Confederate States, and set up for itself in the forests of the west an independent state. That the temptation was artfully put, that the promises were alluring, that the seeming indifference of the old states on the Atlantic to our plea for sisterhood produced an effect, can not be denied. The wiser men of the east and of Kentucky saw the danger, and met it with courage and sagacity, and turned it aside. That there was ever any probability that Kentucky would set

up for herself, I do not believe; that many adventurous and turbulent spirits, and some cool and able men, contemplated such a contingency, is beyond dispute, and when we consider the condition of Kentucky and of the new nation east of the mountains, it is not at all such an awful thought as disunion is to-day.

Our fathers were separated by mountains and forests many days' journey from their old homes, making the separation in effect much wider than that which now exists between the Atlantic and the Pacific states. Commercial intercourse between them was not possible. The only highways they had were the streams which, rising in the mountains, flowed through the beautiful and fertile lands which by their valor our fathers had won from the savage, and joining the Ohio, flowed onward to the Mississippi, and by that mighty artery connected them with the pulsating heart of the world.

When the population of the district of Kentucky had reached half a hundred thousand, and even a smaller number, the teeming soil, yielding to the industry of man such a return as had scarcely been known before, produced more than the people needed for their own wants, and a market for the surplus became a necessity. Down those streams and upon the bosom of that mighty river alone could that market be found.

Yoder, in his trade boat, fitted up upon the head-waters of the Ohio and floated to New Orleans, led the way, and others, eager to reap the reward of his enterprise and adventure, followed in his wake. Could it be thought that this young people, who in so marvelous a manner had planted a commonwealth in a wilderness five hundred miles from the verge of civilization, would consent that a barrier should be placed across their avenue to the world's commerce? Can it be a matter of wonder that they mistrusted the friendship and scorned the lack of wisdom of the old states that favorably received or considered a proposition to surrender in effect, for twenty years, the right of free navigation of the Mississippi? The union of the states was not then that firm bond which holds them indivisibly as does the constitution of 1787. Just freed from the yoke of England, each state felt more its own independence than its obligation to the others; and as Virginia was little bound to the other states, and the Union was of so little strength that patriots were fearful that the confederacy would drop to pieces, Kentucky, finding herself unsupported in her wars with the Indians, and knowing that the savages were encouraged by the British, who still held the forts in the North-west in violation of the treaty of 1783, and believing she was about to be abandoned by the northern

old states in the protection of her most vital right, may, without blame, have contemplated the contingency of winning for herself her way to the sea, or securing by treaty commercial relations with Spain.

There was no secrecy of the determination of our forefathers never to surrender their right to navigate the Mississippi to the Gulf—they would not for a moment admit that there was any question of that right. Colonel Thomas Marshall, an able man, father of Chief-Justice Marshall, wrote to General Washington in clearest terms what the feeling in Kentucky was when that right was threatened. That sage, from the quietness of Mt. Vernon, and with the calmness so characteristic of him, replied that, while he feared little any present danger of an outbreak from the west, that whenever it became necessary for the prosperity of those people to have that free navigation, no force on earth could prevent their taking it. The time that Washington foresaw was, even to his vision, far distant.

John Jay, another patriot, after securing in the treaty of 1783 the right to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and struggling for years with Spain for its recognition, wise as he was, and patriotic and well-informed, so little foresaw the growth of the West, or knew the then strength of Kentucky, that he was willing, in order

to effect a commercial treaty with Spain, to agree that for twenty years no assertion of our right should be made. Before half that period had expired, Thomas Jefferson, divining the West and its incalculable value to the whole country, seized the opportunity offered by the necessities of Napoleon, and by peaceful treaty acquired all the territory west of the Mississippi from the Gulf to the farthest north of our present boundaries.

In 1803, after the treaty with Napoleon was made, this western country was aflame with indignation by the action of Spain denying our right to a place of deposit and to the navigation of the river, and had not the treaty with Napoleon given the country to us, the same men who, under Jackson twelve years later, upon land which Spain had owned, beat back in the battle of New Orleans the soldiers of the army of Wellington, would have marched triumphantly to the Gulf and driven the Spaniard into the sea.

Never again shall domestic foe hold any of the territory washed by the great river. The bold spirit which inspired our forefathers still lives in us, and will forever live in our descendants, and by the strength of this vast nation keep the way to the sea clear of all foreign foes. The ceaseless flow of the waters shall keep singing in our ears the song of the perpetual union of the states,

inspiring our hearts with devotion to that Union, and the mighty stream shall remain forever the free highway of the richest valley of the earth.

VIII. JOHN FILSON.

RESPONSE OF CAPTAIN THOMAS SPEED.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The hands of my watch admonish me that the first century of Kentucky's existence as a state has just drawn to a close. It will, therefore, be my rare privilege to make my speech in the next century.

It is not to be expected that the name of John Filson will call forth such eloquence as the names of Washington, Boone, and Clark; yet, if I mistake not, we may with equal profit consider the work and character of John Filson, and, perhaps, with more encouragement to ourselves. We may all reasonably expect to escape being as great as George Washington; we are not likely to become mighty hunters, like Boone, and as none of us are candidates for the presidency just now, we have not the interest of George Rogers Clark in carrying Illinois. But we may, by diligent use of opportunity and the powers we have, do something for our state in the manner and after the example of John Filson. Respond-

ing to the toast "John Filson," I will speak of him as a man worthy to have a historical society called by his name.

He came to Kentucky from Pennsylvania in the year 1782. He occupied his time teaching, surveying, and traveling over the country. He made one trip back to Pennsylvania and returned again. He explored the country north of the Ohio, and at one time owned land on which the city of Cincinnati was afterward built. He gave to the little settlement then the romantic name of Losantiville. The ingenuity displayed in constructing this name is worth mentioning; L signifies the river Licking; os, the Latin word for mouth; anti, opposite; ville, town —town opposite the mouth of the Licking. Not far from that place he was killed by Indians in the year 1788.

Filson was profoundly impressed with the excellence of the western lands, and in 1784, after two years' intelligent observation, he wrote his little book entitled, The Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky; with it was a map of the country, the best up to that time made.

His account was pronounced, at the time it was published, to be an excellent performance, very accurate, and of great utility. It was the first history of Kentucky.

To understand the full import of the title, we must

realize the fact that Kentucky, as a desirable country for occupation, was discovered only a short time before its settlement. The people east of the mountains knew, indeed, that there was land extending far away toward the west, but for aught they knew the mountains continued on and on with their wild, inhospitable, and uninhabitable grandeurs. It was not known, as we now know it, that on the waters of the Ohio lay spread out a delightful region like the Garden of the Lord for beauty and fertility. When the eyes of Boone and his companions rested upon it the first time they were enraptured, and called it a second paradise. The secluded and hid away condition of Kentucky has been beautifully described this day by our poet laureate. Our realization of this fact may be assisted if we reflect that with all the energy and activity of the nineteenth century it was as late as the year 1870 when the wonders of the Yellowstone country were first explored. So when the early explorers—among them Daniel Boone—found the level lands of Kentucky, the news went back and created astonishment and wonder among the inhabitants of the Atlantic border.

When Filson wrote, the settlement of Kentucky was a new feature upon the map of America. And even then it was a small population scattered over the choicest

sections of the country. It was a new chapter in the progress of advancing humanity when Filson published to the world his account of the discovery and settlement of Kentucky.

His book was published in this country and in Enggland, and translated and published in France and Germany. It awakened an interest in the new found paradise, and a wonderful tide of immigration poured in. Eight more years elapsed, and Kentucky became a state in the Union, at a time when western Pennsylvania was unoccupied, and all of western New York was still the home of Indian tribes.

Filson saw that he was in the presence of interesting events, and with an intelligent grasp of the situation, he wrote of the splendid advantages of the country.

To crown his work he gave an account of the most interesting man in the west. He sat down by the side of Daniel Boone and took from him the story of his life. Boone was not a man to write his own memoirs; he could cast his eagle eye along his rifle and draw a bead quick as a flash, and touch the trigger without a tremor, but he was not skilled with the pen. With an aim as unerring as that of Robin Hood he could bring down the soaring wild fowl to his feet, but it required another

hand to pluck the quill and tell the story of his exploits —that was the hand of John Filson. It was Filson who preserved Boone's own account of his discovery of Kentucky, of his hunting and exploring, of his Indian fights, capture and captivity at Chillicothe and Detroit; of his escape and return to Kentucky to give warning of the coming Indian attack; of the siege of Boonesboro, and the battle of Blue Licks; and all that series of heroic deeds, while he, by his boldness, sagacity and tireless activity protected the infant settlements in the wilderness.

We have heard an eloquent tribute to the old pioneer to-night. We have read the life of Boone as given by Abbott and Bogart and others, with a thrill of interest. From whom do all obtain their facts? They are all indebted to Filson. But for Filson little would be known of Boone. His little book is the one fountain from which every narrative flows. It was Filson's account which kindled the poetry of Byron, and it is the foundation of every historic mention.

Filson saw his opportunity and made opportunity a duty. Is not this an example worthy of imitation? Filson was imbued with that sentiment of Dr. Johnson: "He who would be counted among the benefactors of posterity, must, by his own toil, add to the acquisitions

of his ancestors." These are words worthy to be inscribed on the banner of the Filson Club.

His book does not read like Gibbon or Macaulay. The historian McMaster calls him a pedantic schoolmaster; yet his account of Boone will perpetuate his name forever. The "schoolmaster" will be known when McMaster is forgotten. He did not write in a style suggestive of the library and the midnight oil. It rather suggests the woods and the cabin and Indians.

During the civil war, a judge in the interior of Kentucky wrote a law book. He could not agree always with the soldiers who occupied his town, and sometimes he had to flee for his life. In his preface, he said in a plaintive strain that his "book was written amid scenes of trouble and impending danger not favorable to that easy and regular flow of language which gives grace of style and perspicuity of diction." Perhaps it was so with Filson, yet he gave to the world a picture of Kentucky as it was eight years before it became a state.

A few years ago, ten men in this city, among them that bright spirit now gone, Colonel John Mason Brown, formed a society for the study of Kentucky history. They called it The Filson Club. The best wish we can make for it is that it may be imbued with Filson's spirit.

The first work it did was to gather up the scattered fragments of information about John Filson found in old and perishing manuscript, and preserve them in imperishable print. That work was done by our worthy president. He wrote in times of serene and white-winged peace, favorable to graceful style and perspicuity of diction. His life of Filson takes its place alongside those of the masters in the art of biography. It is thus that facts are preserved from oblivion. Traditions fade; manuscripts perish. The printed volume is the antidote of decay. The continuous existence of a historical society from Filson's day until the present, imbued with the spirit of Filson, would have saved much now gone to oblivion. How little do we know of the men who made Kentucky a state! We have no biography of Isaac Shelby or George Nicholas or Joshua Fry. Except for Filson, there would be none of Boone. Men filling the highest public station, strong in intellect, wise and patriotic, lived in Kentucky from the earliest days—through the settlement period; through the Indian period; seeing Kentucky admitted into the Union; through the administrations of Shelby, Garrard, Greenup, and Scott; through the war of 1812, and the old and new court controversy. What a picture of Kentucky life and society would the biographies of such men present!

While much has been lost, much may yet be gathered up and rescued from decay, and the continuous existence of the Filson Club will preserve of current events that which posterity will look back upon and esteem precious. May the spirit of Filson animate the Filson Club.

IX. MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

President Durrett, when he announced the ninth toast said: I doubt not, ladies and gentlemen, that all of you have been thinking of your homes—of the homes of your ancestors and of yourselves—while listening to what the different speakers have said of our native state. If there be on this earth a home that is dear to the loyal heart, it is the Kentucky home. John Howard Payne, in his immortal "Home, Sweet Home," sung of the universal home, but Stephen Collins Foster, in his no less undying song, sung of the Kentuckian's home. Foster was not a native Kentuckian, but he dwelt long enough among us to catch the inspiration, to come under the enchanting spell of the home of the Kentuckian. I know you would rather hear Foster's song on this occasion than the rarest burst of eloquence, and, fortunately, there is one present who can sing it as it was never

sung by another. I take pleasure in introducing to you Mrs. Katie Elliott, and in requesting her to respond to the toast, "My Old Kentucky Home," with the words and music of Foster.

X. RECOLLECTIONS OF PIONEER TIMES.

When Mrs. Elliott had finished singing "My Old Kentucky Home," and the guests who had risen to their feet had resumed their seats, President Durrett said: The tenth toast will be our last, and after it our banquet will close with a benediction by Rev. L. A. Blanton. I see at our table a native born Kentuckian, whose venerable years carry him back to the days of the pioneers. He is the son of the soldier, Col. Richard C. Anderson, who did good service for the patriot cause in the Revolutionary war. His father came from Virginia to Kentucky among the early settlers, and built an old-time manor house on the head waters of Bear Grass, near the famous Lynn's Station. Here, in the midst of historic surroundings, the son now with us, first saw the light early in the present century. It is fitting that this venerable Kentuckian, the oldest native born among us, should connect us with the past on this occasion, by telling us something of his experiences in

[Sung by Mrs. Katie Elliott.]

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

Poco adagio.
1. The sun shines bright in the old Ken-tuck-y home, 'Tis summer, the dark-ies are gay, The corn-top's ripe and the
2. They hunt no more for the pos-sum and the coon On the meadow, the hill and shore, They sing no more by the
3. The head must bow and the back will have to bend, Wher-ev-er the dark-y may go; A few more days and the
meadow's in the bloom, While the birds make music all the day; The young folks roll on the lit-tle cab-in floor, All
glimmer of the moon, On the bench by the old cab-in door; The day goes by like a shad-ow o'er the heart, With
trou-ble all will end In the field where the sug-ar-canes grow; A few more days for to tote the weа-ry load, No
mer-ry, all hap-py and bright, By'n-by Hard Times comes a-knocking at the door, Then my old Kentucky Home, good-night,
sorrow where all was delight! The time has come when the darkies have to part, Then my old Kentucky Home, good night!
mat-ter, 'twill nev-er be light, A few more days till we tot-ter on the road, Then my old Kentucky Home, good-night!
CHORUS. Tenor.
Weep no more, my la-dy, Oh, weep no more to-day! We will sing one song for the old Kentucky Home, For the old Kentucky Home far away.
Air. 1st Soprano.
2d Soprano.
Weep no more, my la-dy, Oh, weep no more to-day! We will sing one song for the old Kentucky Home, For the old Kentucky Home far away.
Bass.

life. His young years blended with the old ones of the pioneers who were passing away as he grew up, and his recollections of some of them can not fail to be interesting to us as told by him. He is the proper person to respond to our last toast, and to close our festivities in honor of the centennial anniversary of our statehood. I therefore call upon this venerable Kentuckian, the Hon. Charles Anderson, to respond to the toast "Recollections of Pioneer Times."

RESPONSE OF HON. CHARLES ANDERSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW KENTUCKIANS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have come more than two hundred miles especially to manifest my loyal reverence to this noble festival in honor of the centennial of our honored and beloved native state. I must at once assure you each and all, old and young, ladies and gentlemen, that I have been superabundantly repaid for my unwonted enterprise and trouble in accomplishing this honorary duty. I have enjoyed with surprised delight this magnificent scene, in which we are at once spectators and actors, and most particularly that spirit of zest or enthusiasm which has been, as it were, a living soul to it all. I have been charmed, sir, with the short speeches in response to the toasts of an admirable programme.

Speeches on such occasions, even when orated by native Kentuckians, who can outtalk the world, are, usually, the the driest if not the stalest of the viands furnished in the feast. But we have enjoyed in these speeches that rarest blessing, the union of valuable thought and wit, as sparkling and brilliant as your champagne, and all with marked brevity. Think of that actual accomplished fact, my friends! "With brevity," a lot of native Kentuckians, most of them lawyers, and all of them politicians, to make such charming speeches as we have heard here to-night in such short periods of time!

Such, then, being the example of brevity set me by those who have preceded me, I must try to be brief also. When my olden friend, Colonel Durrett, told me at the beginning of our feast that he particularly desired me to close it with some parting memories of the past, I did feel like recalling to remembrance the names, at least, of our pioneer fathers and mothers of the Revolution, and a few of the next later age, whom I have personally known as a child knows old and grown folks here and hereabouts.

Passing, but not myself forgetting, my own father, Colonel Richard C. Anderson, and his namesake son, who was born in this city on the corner of Main and Fifth streets one hundred and four years ago, these early

memories were of Colonel Richard Taylor, about the same age of my father, that is, born in 1750, in Virginia, the same year that Dr. Walker discovered Kentucky, and his son, "Old Zack," the twelfth president of the United States; Major Wm. Croghan and his eldest son, George Croghan, the famous hero of Sandusky; General Robert Breckinridge; Major J. Hughes; Captain Isaac Hite; Captain Wm. Field; Governor Wm. Clark, of Missouri; General Wm. Preston; Colonel John O'Fallon; Colonel Arthur Campbell; Major Wm. Christie, of St. Louis; Captain Wm. Chambers, our nearest neighbor, except Ensign Robert Tompkins, my uncle, and my A B C teacher, and, as I believe, in an age of pure men, one of the purest men who ever honored his sex and race; Captain Pomeroy and his eldest son, "The Esquire," and my second teacher; the two Lawrences, Samuel and Leven; their Maryland kith, the Dorseys; old Preacher Vance, of Middletown, and his early family; Edward Tyler, the father of that Louisville flock of most useful citizens and great-grandfather of the present mayor of Louisville; Worden Pope, the more than father to all of those boys from the backwoods Dutch settlement around Brunerstown, now Jeffersontown, and he was also always one of Jefferson county's very best pioneer officers and citizens; Captain Shreve, of our pioneer mercantile

marine, to whom, in the early twenties, Louisville gave a public dinner for making the trip with his steamboat from New Orleans to the Falls in twenty days. But the list of our pioneer men and women—God bless the pioneer women! it is a blush-burning shame for us to forget them in our toasts and speeches, if not in our memories—is too long for further specification at this late hour. For living human nature has its rights, especially if tired, sleepy, and surfeited by speech and viands. Therefore, pitying you all from my heart, I now close this loose gabble by asking your patient attention to a correction of our pioneer history as printed in books.

All our public traditions and books describe Benjamin Logan, that most hardy, heroic, and useful of the pioneers save Boone alone, as having rushed out from his fort in broad daylight, under the fire of the inclosing Indian host, to save a wounded comrade outside among the Indians, who was loudly clamoring for rescue. And he did actually accomplish this extraordinary and unprecedented feat without the least injury to himself or to the precious burden on his shoulders. So, indeed, did Æneas bear his old father, Anchises, at the fall of Troy. But Homer expressly informs us that this proceeding was not under the eyes of the Greeks. Now, I have the authority and license from a granddaughter of that

pioneer bravest of braves, my own niece, who here sits beside me, Mrs. Sarah J. Gamble, to give the actual truth of history for this famous but always misreported story. It was as enacted briefly thus: The comrade, named Burr Harrison, was wounded and disabled from every power except that of speech. He was not a native, but assuredly a genuine Kentuckian at that early date. He laid at some distance from the fort, and was surrounded, of course, by Indians. They obviously forbore to finish his life and clamors, simply because they felt cocksure that his scalp was perfectly safe with them in their own good time, and because, being themselves securely treed, they were keeping him as their stool pigeon, in order to lure his fellows from the fort into a common destruction. Any early hunter of Kentucky knew this ruse of those Indians through his own experience in certainly killing the doe by wounding or seizing her fawn, so as to make it bleat, or either by a good imitation of its bleat. I myself am old enough to have tried and succeeded in that trick in my own deer-hunting days. And, before all, the beautiful paroquettes, solely through this instinct of fellow feeling, were utterly exterminated from all our forests. I have known a whole flock to be killed down to its very last green and gold beauty. They all flew back to the rescue of their

wounded and screeching fruit-pilfering comrade. Shot after shot, until all were murdered. Logan, who was not only fearless, but was also remarkably sensible and resourceful, biding his time until dusk, told his wife to bring him their sole and scantily stuffed feather bed. It was, doubtless, the pioneer feather bed in that primitive wilderness. Feathers were not then a native product. The pioneer feathers were all brought as a cushion to the pack-saddle for the mother and her babe over the far mountains and along my friend Speed's now classic wilderness road. The fort's regular supply of pork habitually wandered around it for corn or recognition in the shape of huge white sows and barrows. These the Indians had spared, for two reasons: first, they had neither bullets nor arrows to spare for this four-footed game; and next, being sure of certain and speedy capture of the fort and its all, they were saving this bacon also for their own good time. So soon as the twilight deepened to the point of proper obscurity, when even Indian eyes might mistake a hero for a sow, Logan spread this loose feather bed over himself, and, all unarmed, walked out on all fours, straying around idly, rooting and grunting, it may be, until he reached his despairing comrade. Then, shouldering him in Æneas fashion, he rushed glimmering through the gloom to the

sally-port, which was, of course, open for his reception. A hasty shower of surprised balls and arrows flew around him as he fled, but their aim failing from darkness and from the surprise of their shooters, they missed their mark, and, scattering around Logan, struck in the logs of the fort, and in the lintel and jambs of the door. And thus were this hero and his friend saved to the services of their country and of civilization by an act of heroism as brave, skillful, and magnanimous as any, the most celebrated in history or romance. Indeed, in its magnanimity, it is almost without a parallel.

The authenticity of this narrative is absolute. I regret that we can neither make nor accept this assurance with many of our so called historic events. My niece often heard this narrative from her Aunt Polly Smith. She was the second daughter of Colonel Logan, and next after his daughter Jenny, the wife of the great lawyer, Colonel John Allen, the martyr hero of the massacre at the River Raisin. Mrs. Smith was a grown married woman, living for years in the close neighborhood of both her father and mother before they died. Aunt Polly received this account directly and repeatedly from her father and mother. When I add that each of these informing descendants, daughter and granddaughter, were genuine offspring of that hero, who was pre-emi-

nently as truthful and honest as he was brave and magnanimous, I feel quite sure that I have made out this case for reforming our stereotyped pioneer history. May I beg my friend, the secretary of the Filson Club, to attend to this correction, at least, in the Archives.

This is a plain intelligible story. To that large class of people who love the marvelous and believe the impossible, because it is impossible, it will be an unwelcome correction. But the truth of history ought to be preferred to any sensationalism whatever.

And now, my fellow Kentuckians, having used up the late first century, Kentuckian as I am, I will no longer occupy this, the fresh new century of our state-life, by detaining you from your own feather beds. Doubtless you will reverse your respective positions on them to that of the hero in our o'er true tale, and awake, I trust, refreshed and happy in this dawn of Kentucky's second century. And so, good-night to you all. As for me, thanking you for your most sweet patience, I subside, collapse with the passing century, into silence.

The Filson Club.

THE FILSON CLUB was organized in Louisville, Ky., on the 15th of May, 1884, for the purpose of collecting and preserving the history of Kentucky. Those who were present and participated in the organization were Reuben T. Durrett, Richard H. Collins, William Chenault, John Mason Brown, Basil W. Duke, George M. Davie, James S. Pirtle, Thomas W. Bullitt, Alexander P. Humphrey, and Thomas Speed. Reuben T. Durrett was elected president, and Thomas Speed secretary, these being the only officers embraced in the original organization. These gentlemen have held the offices of president and secretary ever since, and now occupy them.

Since the organization, Richard H. Collins and John Mason Brown have died, thus leaving only eight of the original members living. William Chenault has since moved to Kansas, so that there are now only seven of the founders of the club living in Kentucky.

On the 5th of October, 1891, the club was incorpo-

rated by adopting and filing articles of incorporation in the clerk's office of Jefferson county, in accordance with the 56th chapter of the General Statutes. The seven founders of the club yet living in Kentucky, Reuben T. Durrett, Basil W. Duke, George M. Davie, James S. Pirtle, Thomas W. Bullitt, Alexander P. Humphrey, and Thomas Speed, signed these articles of incorporation. The new organization provided for a vice president, a treasurer, and an executive committee. J. Stoddard Johnston was elected vice president, E. T. Halsey treasurer, and the executive committee made to consist of the president, vice president, treasurer, and secretary. The entire management of the club is intrusted to this executive committee.

Since the organization of the club it has published seven monographs, as follows:

1. The Life and Times of John Filson, the First Historian of Kentucky. By Reuben T. Durrett. Quarto, pp. 132.

2. The Wilderness Road, or Routes of Travel by which our Forefathers reached Kentucky. By Thomas Speed. Quarto, pp. 75.

3. The Pioneer Press of Kentucky. By William H. Perrin. Quarto, pp. 93.

4. The Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wallace. By William H. Whitsett. Quarto, pp. 151.

5. The History of St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Ky. By Reuben T. Durrett. Quarto, pp. 75.

6. The Political Beginnings of Kentucky. By John Mason Brown. Quarto, pp. 263.

7. The Centenary of Kentucky; giving the full proceedings of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Kentucky's statehood, a sketch of the Filson Club, and a list of its members.

Besides these publications, a number of papers containing valuable historic and biographic matter have been prepared by different members and read to the club and filed among its archives. Also, manuscripts and scraps of history and biography have been collected and stored among its archives. Some members have made gifts to the club of articles of different kinds, well worthy of preservation. Books and pamphlets and papers have been contributed by General Cassius M. Clay, George W. Ranck, Henry T. Stanton, Thomas H. Hardin, Alfred W. Harris, Bennet H. Young, and Reuben T. Durrett. Valuable relics have been contributed by Hon. William E. Russell, Dr. Robert Peter, Dr. Thomas E. Pickett, Hon. Henry F. Turner, and Thomas W. Parsons. Old letters and manuscripts of the pioneer

period have been contributed by Mrs. Mary Starling Payne and Mrs. Julia Guthrie Smith. Miss Jessie Stewart has contributed a crayon portrait of the late Colonel John Mason Brown, drawn by herself.

Since the organization of the club, new members have been constantly added, until the whole number now exceeds five hundred. It has been the policy of the club to have one or more members in each county of the state, for the purpose of co-operative work in the collecting and preserving of local history. In a few of the counties no members have yet been elected, but it is the intention to secure them as soon as suitable persons can be selected.

No persons residing outside of Kentucky have yet been elected to the club. Those members now residing in other states were elected while in Kentucky, and have since changed their residence. Neither have any honorary members yet been chosen.

The following is a full list of the members of the club, alphabetically arranged:

Members of the Filson Club.

Abel, Rev. John J. Colesburg, Ky.
Adair, Davis LaFayette. Hawesville, Ky.
Alcorn, Hon. James W. Stanford, Ky.
Alexander, Miss Mary Lee. Louisville, Ky.
Alexander, Alexander John. Spring Station, Ky.
Allen, James Lane. Lexington, Ky.
* Allen, Hon. Alfred. Hardinsburg, Ky.
Allen, Herman C. Princeton, Ky.
Allen, Cornelius Tacitus. Princeton, Ky.
Allison, Young E. Louisville, Ky.
Allmond, Prof. Marcus B. Louisville, Ky.
Alves, Gaston M. Henderson, Ky.
Anderson, Hon. Charles. Kuttawa, Ky.
Anderson, Colonel Latham. Cincinnati, O.
Anderson, Lucien. Mayfield, Ky.
Apperson, Lewis. Mount Sterling, Ky.
Atkinson, John Bond. Earlington, Ky.
Atherton, John M. Louisville, Ky.
Averill, Dr. W. H. Frankfort, Ky.

* Deceased.

Babbage, John Daviess. Hardinsburg, Ky.
* Baird, Alexander Barnett. Hartford, Ky.
Baker, Herschel Clay. Columbia, Ky.
* Baker, General Alpheus. Louisville, Ky.
Barr, Hon. John W. Louisville, Ky.
Bartlett, Miss Mary G. Louisville, Ky.
Barker, Henry S. Louisville, Ky.
Barker, Max S. Louisville, Ky.
Beatty, James M. Beattyville, Ky.
* Beatty, Rev. Ormond. Danville, Ky.
Beckham, James Coleman. Shelbyville, Ky.
Beckner, Wm. M. Winchester, Ky.
Bell, John A. Georgetown, Ky.
Belknap, Wm. R. Louisville, Ky.
Bell, Captain W. E. Lawrenceburg, Ky.
Bierbower, Frederick Huber. Maysville, Ky.
Blain, Miss Lucia. Louisville, Ky.
Blackburn, Hon. J. C. S. Versailles, Ky.
Blanton, Rev. L. A. Richmond, Ky.
Bodley, Temple. Louisville, Ky.
Bohannon, Dr. Thomas. Louisville, Ky.
Bohne, Ernest Christian. Louisville, Ky.
Boone, Miss Annie. Louisville, Ky.
Boring, Hanson. Madisonville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Bourne, James M. Louisville, Ky.
* Bowman, John B. Lexington, Ky.
* Bowmar, Dan. M. Versailles, Ky.
Bowser, Mrs. Annie C. Louisville, Ky.
Boyle, St. John. Louisville, Ky.
Boyle, Samuel G. Danville, Ky.
* Boyce, Rev. James P. Louisville, Ky.
Brandies, Dr. Albert S. Louisville, Ky.
Bradley, W. O. Lancaster, Ky.
Bradford, Henry Thompson. Augusta, Ky.
Bransford, Clifton Wood. Owensboro, Ky.
Breckinridge, Hon. W. C. P. Lexington, Ky.
Brents, John Allen. Albany, Ky.
Bristow, F. H. Elkton, Ky.
* Brown, Colonel John Mason. Louisville, Ky.
Brown, Geo. G. Louisville, Ky.
Brown, John Watson. Mt. Vernon, Ky.
Brown, Governor John Young. Henderson, Ky.
* Brown, Richard J. Louisville, Ky.
Broadus, Rev. John A. Louisville, Ky.
Browder, Wilbur Fisk. Russellville, Ky.
Brown, Alfred M. Elizabethtown, Ky.
* Bruce, Benjamin Gratz. Lexington, Ky.
Bruce, Hon. Horatio W. Louisville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Bruce, Henry Clay. Vanceburg, Ky.
Bryan, Hon. James William. Covington, Ky.
Buchanan, John W. Louisville, Ky.
* Buckner, Colonel James F. Louisville, Ky.
Buckner, Governor Simon B. Rio, Ky.
Buck, Hon. Charles W. Louisville, Ky.
Bullitt, Hon. Joshua F. Louisville, Ky.
Bullitt, Major Thos. W. Louisville, Ky.
Bullock, Dr. Waller Overton. Lexington, Ky.
Burnam, Hon. Curtis F. Richmond, Ky.
Burnett, Hon. Theodore L. Louisville, Ky.
Bush, William Walter. Franklin, Ky.
Bush, John W. Smithland, Ky.
Bushong, Dr. Perry W. Summershade, Ky.
Byron, Larkin Alonzo. Manchester, Ky.

Castleman, General John B. Louisville, Ky.
Castleman, Mrs. Alice B. Louisville, Ky.
Cantrill, Hon. James E. Georgetown, Ky.
Cantrill, Mrs. Mary C. Georgetown, Ky.
Campbell, John Alexander. Carlisle, Ky.
Campbell, Benjamin Smith. Hopkinsville, Ky.
* Caldwell, Junius. Louisville, Ky.
Caldwell, Hon. John William. Russellville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Caldwell, Geo. Alfred. Louisville, Ky.
Cawein, Madison J. Louisville, Ky.
Catlin, Miss Olive B. Louisville, Ky.
Cain, Paul. Louisville, Ky.
Cardin, Alpheus Hamit. Marion, Ky.
Carroll, William. New Castle, Ky.
Calhoon, Isaac. Calhoon, Ky.
Carlisle, John B. Lebanon, Ky.
Carpenter, Wilhoite. Salt River, Ky.
Cary, Gipson Taylor. Calhoon, Ky.
Cecil, Henry A. Cecilian, Ky.
Chandler, Joseph H. Campbellsville, My.
Chappell, James Augustus. Carlisle, Ky.
Chenault, Hon. William, Fort Scott, Kan.
Chenault, Prof. Jason W. Louisville, Ky.
Childress, Rufus J. Louisville, Ky.
* Churchill, Hon. Samuel B. Louisville, Ky.
Clay, Hon. Cassius Marcellus, Jr. Paris, Ky.
Clay, General Cassius Marcellus. White Hall, Ky.
Clay, Hon. James Franklin. Henderson, Ky.
Clayton, Philip Day. Dixon, Ky.
Cleveland, Rev. Henry W. Louisville, Ky.
Cochran, Robert. Louisville, Ky.
Cooke, Rev. John James. Sedan, Kan.

* Deceased.

Coleman, Rev. Henry R. Louisville, Ky.
* Collins, Richard H. Louisville, Ky.
Cooper, Albert R. Louisville, Ky.
Cowan, Colonel Andrew. Louisville, Ky.
Cox, Joseph Blackburn. Taylorsville, Ky.
Crenshaw, J. W. Cadiz, Ky.
Crittenden, Colonel Robert Henry. Beattyville, Ky.
Curry, D. J. Harrodsburg, Ky.

Darby, Franklin Wyatt. Princeton, Ky.
Daviess, Mrs. Maria T. Harrodsburg, Ky.
Davie, Geo. M. Louisville, Ky.
Davis, Major William J. Louisville, Ky.
Davis, Mrs. Angele Crippen. Louisville, Ky.
De Haven, Hon. Samuel E. Lagrange, Ky.
Dembitz, Lewis N. Louisville, Ky.
Denny, Archibald Kavanaugh. Shelby City, Ky.
Descognets, Mrs. Anna R. Lexington, Ky.
Dickey, Mrs. Fannie Porter. Glasgow, Ky.
Dickey, Rev. John Jay. Jackson, Ky.
Dils, Colonel John, Jr. Pikeville, Ky.
Dixon, Dr. Archibald. Henderson, Ky.
Dougherty, Wm. Holman. Owingsville, Ky.
Durrett, Reuben T. Louisville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Durrett, Dr. Wm. T. Louisville, Ky.
Durrett, Mrs. Sara E. Louisville, Ky.
Dudley, Rev. Richard M. Georgetown, Ky.
Dudley, Rt. Rev. Thomas U. Louisville, Ky.
Duncan, Henry T. Lexington, Ky.
Duncan, Samuel M. Nicholasville, Ky.
Duncan, John. Louisville, Ky.
Duncan, Mrs. Fannie Casseday. Louisville, Ky.
Duke, General Basil W. Louisville, Ky.
Dulaney, Hon. William LeRoy. Bowling Green, Ky.
Dulin, Edward Fairfax. Greenup, Ky.
Dupoyster, Joseph Crockett. Wickliffe, Ky.
Dyer, John W. Caseyville, Ky.

Eaves, Hon. Charles. Greenville, Ky.
Echols, General John. Louisville, Ky.
Edwards, Hon. Isaac W. Louisville, Ky.
Ellis, Hon. William T. Owensboro, Ky.
Evans, Robert Graham. Danville, Ky.

Fall, James Slater. Adairville, Ky.
Faulkner, Henry Cork. Barboursville, Ky.
Fennessy, Rev. David. St. Mary's, Ky.
Field, Hon. Emmet. Louisville, Ky.
Finley, Wm. M. Louisville, Ky.

Finley, Alex. C. Russellville, Ky.
Flippin, Manlius Thompson. Tompkinsville, Ky.
Fonda, Mrs. Mary Alice Ives. Louisville, Ky.
Ford, James William. Hartford, Ky.
Ford, Arthur Y. Louisville, Ky.
Forgy, James Monroe. Morgantown, Ky.
Francis, Samuel. Sassafras, Ky.
French, David Humphrey. Lagrange, Ky.
Fulton, John Anderson. Bardstown, Ky.
Fuqua, Dr. Wm. M. Hopkinsville, Ky.

Gallagher, Wm. D. Louisville, Ky.
Galt, Dr. Wm. H. Louisville, Ky.
Gardner, Dudley Williams. Salyersville, Ky.
Garred, Arnoldus J. Louisa, Ky.
Garnett, Walter F. Hopkinsville, Ky.
Garnett Virgil Alonzo. Pembroke, Ky.
Garnett, James Bayard. Cadiz, Ky.
Garnett, Hon. James. Columbia, Ky.
Geiger, John Samuel. Morganfield, Ky.
Gilbert, Abijah. South Fork, Ky.
Gibson, Hart. Lexington, Ky.
Glenn, J. J. Madisonville, Ky.
* Goodloe, John K. Louisville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Goodloe, Miss Abbie Carter. Louisville, Ky.
Goodwin, Alexander Campbell. Owensboro, Ky.
Goodnight, Hon. Isaac Herschel. Franklin, Ky.
Goodnight, Thos. Mitchell. Franklin, Ky.
Gordon, Rev. Percy. Louisville, Ky.
Gorin, Harry Campbell. Glasgow, Ky.
Grant, Dr. Thomas P. Louisville, Ky.
Grant, Dr. Emory A. Louisville, Ky.
Green, LaFayette. Falls of Rough, Ky.
Green, Thomas M. Maysville, Ky.
Griswold, Howard M. Louisville, Ky.

Hagan, Frank. Louisville, Ky.
Hager, John Franklin. Ashland, Ky.
Haldeman, Walter M. Louisville, Ky.
Haldeman, Bruce. Louisville, Ky.
Hale, H. S. Mayfield, Ky.
Hale, Josiah. Owensboro, Ky.
Halsey, Ed. T. Louisville, Ky.
Halbert, George T. Vanceburg, Ky.
Hampton, Kensey John. Winchester, Ky.
Hampton, Miss Lydia. Louisville, Ky.
Hamilton, Miss Anna J. Louisville, Ky.
Hanna, Charles Morton. Cropper, Ky.
Hardin, Hon. Charles A., Sr. Harrodsburg, Ky.

Hardin, Hon. Parker W. Harrodsburg, Ky.
Hardin, Thomas Helm. Harrodsburg, Ky.
Harris, Alfred W. Louisville, Ky.
Harris, Hon. Walter O. Louisville, Ky.
Harris, Abner. Louisville, Ky.
Harcourt, Ashton Perry. Louisville, Ky.
Hardwick, James R. Stanton, Ky.
Haswell, James Gibbs. Hardinsburg, Ky.
Harvey, Rev. William P. Louisville, Ky.
Harvie, Lewis Edwin. Frankfort, Ky.
Hays, James Waverly. Elizabethtown, Ky.
Hays, Major Thomas H. Louisville, Ky.
Helm, Mrs. Emily Todd. Elizabethtown, Ky.
Helm, Miss Lucinda B. Louisville, Ky.
Helm, James P. Louisville, Ky.
Hemphill, Rev. C. R. Louisville, Ky.
Hendrick, Hon. Wm. Jackson. Flemmingsburg, Ky.
Hendrick, James Paul. Flemmingsburg, Ky.
Henton, Mrs. Sara Hansborough. Louisville, Ky.
Hermany, Charles. Louisville, Ky.
Hewitt, General Fayette. Frankfort, Ky.
Heywood, Rev. John H. Louisville, Ky.
Higbee, Miss Hester. Louisville, Ky.
Hill, Reuben Douglas. Williamsburg, Ky.
Hill, Hawthorne. Louisville, Ky.

Hill, General Samuel Ewing. Hartford, Ky.
Hindman, Hon. J. R. Columbia, Ky.
Hines, Hon. Thomas Henry. Frankfort, Ky.
Hixson, Wm. D. Maysville, Ky.
Hobson, J. P. Elizabethtown, Ky.
Hobson, General Edward Henry. Greensburg, Ky.
Hogan, John T. Versailles, Ky.
Hoke, Hon. Wm. B. Louisville, Ky.
Hopper, James W. Louisville, Ky.
Howard, Hon. Henry Lewis. Harlan C. H., Ky.
Howe, James Lewis. Louisville, Ky.
* Hughes, Daniel Henry. Morganfield, Ky.
Humphrey, Hon. Alex. P. Louisville, Ky.
* Humphrey, Rev. Edward P. Louisville, Ky.
Humphreys, Mrs. Sarah Gibson. Versailles, Ky.
Huntoon, Benj. B. Louisville, Ky.
Hungerford, Rev. Benj. Franklin. Shelbyville, Ky.
Hurst, William L. Stillwater, Ky.
Huston, George. Morganfield, Ky.

Ireland, Hon. William Crutcher. Ashland, Ky.

Jacob, Hon. Richard Taylor. Westport, Ky.
Jacob, Hon. Charles D. Louisville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Jacobs, Robert Powell. Danville, Ky.
* Jackson, Hon. Wm. L. Louisville, Ky.
Jansan, Jeptha Crawford. Calhoon, Ky.
Jefferson, Dr. Walter Bowling. Elkton, Ky.
Johnson, Colonel E. Polk. Louisville, Ky,
Johnson, John Williams. Calhoon, Ky.
Johnston, Miss Henrietta Preston. Louisville, Ky.
Johnston, Hon. Josiah Stoddard. Louisville, Ky.
Johnston, Miss Mary. Louisville, Ky.
Jones, James W. London, Ky.
Jones, Stephen E. Louisville, Ky.
Jones, Mrs. Mary K. Newport, Ky.
Jones, Henry Clay. Monticello, Ky.
Joseph, LaFayette. Louisville, Ky.
Jouett, Edward S. Winchester, Ky.
Joyes, Patrick. Louisville, Ky.

Kastenbine, Dr. Lewis D. Louisville, Ky.
Kearns, Dr. Charles. Covington, Ky.
Kelley, Colonel Robert M. Louisville, Ky.
Kennedy, Hanson. Carlisle, Ky.
Kerr, Charles. Lexington, Ky.
Ketchum, Mrs. Annie Chambers. Louisville, Ky.
Kimbley, John Franklin. Owensboro, Ky.

* Deceased.

* Kinnaird, James Grant. Chilesburg, Ky.
Kinkead, William Bury. Lexington, Ky.
Kinkead, James A. Elizabethtown, Ky.
Kirby, Prof. Maurice. Louisville, Ky.
Knott, Richard W. Louisville, Ky.
Knott, Hon. J. Proctor. Lebanon, Ky.
Knott, William Thomas. Lebanon, Ky.

Lafon, Miss Mary. Louisville, Ky.
Lewis, James William. Brandenburg, Ky.
Lillard, Robert Whitley. Lebanon, Ky.
Lindsay, Hon. William. Frankfort, Ky.
Lindsay, Charles M. Louisville, Ky.
Lindsey, General Daniel Weissiger. Frankfort, Ky.
Lisle, William James. Lebanon, Ky.
Little, Judge Lucien P. Owensboro, Ky.
Lockett, Hon. John W. Henderson, Ky.
Logan, Rev. J. V. Richmond, Ky.
Logan, Emmet G. Louisville, Ky.
Lyon, Hylan Benton. Eddyville, Ky.
Lyon, Thompson A. Louisville, Ky.

MacKoy, Hon. Wm. H. Covington, Ky.
Manning, Isaac S. Manchester, Ky.

* Deceased.

* Marshall, Thornton F. Augusta, Ky.
Marshall, Humphrey. Louisville, Ky.
Marshall, Burwell K. Louisville, Ky.
Marshall, Charles Alexander. Washington, Ky.
Marshall, Matthew Crittenden. Kuttawa, Ky.
Martin, Henry Clay. Munfordville, Ky.
Matthews, John Wiley. New Castle, Ky.
McAfee, Mrs. Nellie Marshall. Louisville, Ky.
McAfee, John J. Louisville, Ky.
McBeath, Hon. Thomas Robert. Litchfield, Ky.
McCain, Joseph Watkins. Bedford, Ky.
McChord, William Caldwell. Springfield, Ky.
McClarty, Clinton. Louisville, Ky.
McCloskey, Rt. Rev. Wm. G. Louisville, Ky.
McConathy, Major Wm. J. Louisville, Ky.
McCreary, Hon. James B. Richmond, Ky.
McCready, Rev. Wm. George. Versailles, Ky.
McChesney, Frank L. Paris, Ky.
McDonald, Allen H. Louisville, Ky.
McDonald, Major E. H. Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.
McDonald, Captain Wm. N. Berryville, Va.
McDonald, Donald. Louisville, Ky.
McDowell, Dr. Hervey. Cynthiana, Ky.
McDowell, Major Henry Clay. Lexington, Ky.

* Deceased.

McFerran, John B., Jr. Louisville, Ky.
McHenry, Hon. John Hardin. Owensboro, Ky.
* McHenry, Hon. Henry D. Hartford, Ky.
McKay, Allen Vaughn. Bardstown, Ky.
McKenzie, Hon. James A. Hopkinsville, Ky.
McNary, Hugh Flournoy. Princeton, Ky.
McPherson, Hon. John W. Hopkinsville, Ky.
McQuown, Lewis. Glasgow, Ky.
McReynolds, John Oliver. Elkton, Ky.
Meacham, Chas. M. Hopkinsville, Ky.
Menefee, Richard J. Louisville, Ky.
Menefee, Mrs. Sarah Bell. Louisville, Ky.
Miller, Miss Elvira Sydnor. Louisville, Ky.
Miller, Shackelford. Louisville, Ky.
Miller, Howard. Louisville, Ky.
Miller, Reuben A. Owensboro, Ky.
Mitchell, William. Mount Sterling, Ky.
Montgomery, James. Elizabethtown, Ky.
Moreman, Albert W. Brandenburg, Ky.
Morrow, Hon. Thomas Zantzenger. Somerset, Ky.
Morris, Geo. W. Louisville, Ky.
Moses, Rev. Adolph. Louisville, Ky.
* Moore, Hon. Laban Theodore. Catlettsburg, Ky.
Morton, Hon. Jeremiah Rogers. Lexington, Ky.

* Deceased.

Moss, Thomas Edward. Paducah, Ky.
Moss, Nathaniel Pleasant. Clinton, Ky.
Murray, Hon. John Allen. Cloverport, Ky.
Murray, Hon. David R. Hardinsburg, Ky.

Newberry, Tevis Wellington. Inez, Ky.
Noe, William Berry. Calhoon, Ky.
Norman, Major Lewis Conner. Frankfort, Ky.
Nunn, Otho. Sullivan Station, Ky.

O'Connell, Cornelius J. Bardstown, Ky.
O'Sullivan, Daniel E. Louisville, Ky.
Ouchterlony, Dr. John A. Louisville, Ky.
Owsley, Hon. Wm. Francis. Burksville, Ky.

Palmer, Dr. Edward R. Louisville, Ky.
Palmer, Miss Kate. Louisville, Ky.
Patrick, Hon. Samuel Houston. Jackson Ky.
Patterson, Rev. James K. Lexington, Ky.
Payne, Mrs. Mary Starling. Hopkinsville, Ky.
Payne, James Brown. Elizabethtown, Ky.
Parsons, Charles Monroe. Pikeville, Ky.
Parsons, Thomas Wilborn. Mount Sterling, Ky.
Parker, John Wm. Fletcher. Somerset, Ky.
Parker, Edward. London, Ky.

Peak, Robert Francis. Bedford, Ky.
Pendleton, John Edward. Hartford, Ky.
Penick, Benjamin Wm. Greensburg, Ky.
Perry, Rod. Warsaw, Ky.
Perkins, Benj. T. Elkton, Ky.
Perkins, Hon. George Gilpin. Covington, Ky.
Perkins, Rev. Edmund T. Louisville, Ky.
Peter, Dr. Robert. Lexington, Ky.
Peters, Hon. Belvard January. Mount Sterling, Ky.
Pettus, William Henry. Somerset, Ky.
* Perrin, Wm. H. Louisville, Ky.
Pickett, Rev. Joseph D. Frankfort, Ky.
Pickett, Dr. Thos. E. Maysville, Ky.
Pickett, James Abner. Finchville, Ky.
Pirtle, Hon. James S. Louisville, Ky.
Poage, Rev. George Bernard. Brooksville, Ky.
Poignand, Yoder. Taylorsville, Ky.
Porter, Dr. Newton. New Castle, Ky.
Porter, Wm. Logan. Glasgow, Ky.
Powers, Joshua Dee. Owensboro, Ky.
Powell, Miss Kate. Louisville, Ky.
Poynter, Wiley Taul. Shelbyville, Ky.
* Preston, General William. Lexington, Ky.
Procter, John R. Frankfort, Ky.

* Deceased.

Pryor, Hon. Wm. S. New Castle, Ky.
Puckett, James Elbert. Munfordville, Ky.

Quisenberry, Anderson C. Washington, D. C.

Ramsey, William Randall. London, Ky.
Ranck, Geo. W. Lexington, Ky.
Ray, Joseph F. Edmonton, Ky.
Reed, Wm. M. Benton, Ky.
Reed, Charles. Paducah, Ky.
Reid, Josiah Davis. Mount Sterling, Ky.
Revill, Jo. C. Burlington, Ky.
Reyland, Wm. S. Russellville, Ky.
Reynolds, Dr. Dudley S. Louisville, Ky.
Richardson, Orla Coburn. Brandenburg, Ky.
Ridgley, Benj. H. Louisville, Ky.
Riddle, Hon. Robert. Irvine, Ky.
Rivers, Rev. Richard H. Louisville, Ky.
Robbins, Josephus Ewing. Mayfield, Ky.
Roberts, John. Louisville, Ky.
Robertson, Harrison. Louisville, Ky.
Rodes, Robert. Bowling Green, Ky.
Rodman, Dr. James. Hopkinsville, Ky.
Rogers, Dr. Coleman. Louisville, Ky.
Root, Oliver Wyatt. Newport, Ky.

Ross, William Parks. Carlisle, Ky.
Rout, Rev. Gelon H. Versailles, Ky.
Rowntree, Rutherford Harrison. Lebanon, Ky.
Rudy, James Henry. Owensboro, Ky.
Russell, Hon. William Edwin. Lebanon, Ky.
Russell, John C. Louisville, Ky.
Rutledge, Arthur. Louisville, Ky.

Sampson, John Riddle. Middlesborough, Ky.
Sanders, Major David W. Louisville, Ky.
Savage, Samuel S. Ashland, Ky.
Salyer, John Preston. West Liberty, Ky.
Scott, Dr. Preston B. Louisville, Ky.
Scott, Dr. Samuel Sneed. Florence, Ky.
Scott, Thomas Wynne. Ducker, Ky.
Sea, Mrs. Sophia Fox. Louisville, Ky.
Sebree, Elijah Garth. Henderson, Ky.
Semple, Mrs. Patty B. Louisville, Ky.
Seymour, Charles B. Louisville, Ky.
Settle, Evan E. Owenton, Ky.
Settle, Rev. Henry C. Louisville, Ky.
Shanks, Quintus Cincinnatus. Hartford, Ky.
Shirley, George Douglas. Louisville, Ky.
Shipp, Barnard. Louisville, Ky.
Simpson, Asa Pitman. Jamestown, Ky.
Simrall, Hon. John G. Louisville, Ky.

Smith, Mrs. Julia Guthrie. Louisville, Ky.
Smith, David Highbaugh. Hodgenville, Ky.
Smith, Hon. Zacariah F. Louisville, Ky.
Smith, William Mayfield. Mayfield, Ky.
Smith, Joshua Soule. Lexington, Ky.
Somers, Henry Augustus. Elizabethtown, Ky.
Speed, Captain Thomas. Louisville, Ky.
* Speed, Thomas S. Bardstown, Ky.
Spencer, Rev. John J. Eminence, Ky.
Stanton, Major Henry T. Frankfort, Ky.
Staton, James William. Brooksville, Ky.
Starling, Samuel McDowell. Hopkinsville, Ky.
Stephenson, Daniel. Barboursville, Ky.
Stephens, Heuston Perry. Burlington, Ky.
Steele, John Andrew. Midway, Ky.
* Stites, Hon. Henry J. Louisville, Ky.
Stites, John. Louisville, Ky.
Stone, Hon. Wm. Johnson. Kuttawa, Ky.
Stone, Dr. Barton Warren. Hopkinsville, Ky.
Stewart, A. H. Prestonsburg, Ky.
Stewart, Miss Jessie. Louisville, Ky.
Stewart, Dr. John Quincy Adams. Frankfort, Ky.
Straus, Franklin Pierce. Shepherdsville, Ky.
Stuart, Thomas G. Winchester, Ky.
Sublett, David Dudley. Salyersville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Sudduth, Watson A. Louisville, Ky.
Sweeny, James J. Owensboro, Ky.
Swearingen, Geo. W. Louisville, Ky.
Symmes, Miss Ida Elmore. Louisville, Ky.

Taney, Miss Mary Florence. Covington, Ky.
* Taylor, Harrison D. Hartford, Ky.
Tevis, Robert C. Louisville, Ky.
Thorne, William Pryor. Eminence, Ky.
Thornton, Robert Augustine. Lexington, Ky.
Thomas, Claude. Paris, Ky.
Thomas, James Mason. Paris, Ky.
Thompson, Captain Ed. Porter. Frankfort, Ky.
Thompson, Joseph Pinckney. Lebanon, Ky.
Thompson, Hon. Reginald H. Louisville, Ky.
Thompson, Mrs. Virginia C. Louisville, Ky.
Thruston, R. C. Ballard. Louisville, Ky.
Tice, William Wallace. Mayfield, Ky.
Tipton, French. Richmond, Ky.
Todd, Thomas. Shelbyville, Ky.
Todd, George D. Louisville, Ky.
* Todd, Harry Innes. Frankfort, Ky.
Todd, Dr. Charles Henry. Owensboro, Ky.
Toney, Hon. Sterling B. Louisville, Ky.
Towles, Walter Alves. Geneva, Ky.

* Deceased.

Triplett, Robert Samuel. Owensboro, Ky.
Tuttle, John William. Monticello, Ky.
Turner, Hon. Thomas. Mount Sterling, Ky.
Turner, Hon. Henry F. Henderson, Ky.
Turner, George Britain. Harlan C. H., Ky.
Twyman, Broadus Wickliffe. Beattyville, Ky.
Tyler, Hon. Henry S. Louisville, Ky.

* Varnon, Thomas W. Stanford, Ky.

Walker, E. G. Columbia, Ky.
Walker, E. Dudley. Hartford, Ky.
Walker, Captain David C. Franklin, Ky.
Walker, James Hickman. Marion, Ky.
Walker, Scott. Burksville, Ky.
Walker, Robert C. Marion, Ky.
Wallace, Joseph McDowell. Danville, Ky.
Wallace, Edmund Martin. Versailles, Ky.
Watts, Robert A. Louisville, Ky.
Watterson, Hon. Henry. Louisville, Ky.
* Watterson, Hon. Harvey M. Louisville, Ky.
Walton, Dr. Claiborne J. Munfordville, Ky.
Walton, William P. Stanford, Ky.
Ward, Hon. John Quincy. Cynthiana, Ky.
Ward, Colonel John H. Louisville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Ward, Hon. A. Harry. Cynthiana, Ky.
Warfield, William. Lexington, Ky.
Warfield, Ethelbert D. Easton, Penn.
Waddy, William Lewis. Waddy, Ky.
Webb, Charles Henry. Smithland, Ky.
Webb, Benjamin J. Louisville, Ky.
Weissinger, Rozel. Louisville, Ky.
Weir, James. Owensboro, Ky.
Welch, John Harrison. Nicholasville, Ky.
White, Hon. John D. Louisville, Ky.
Whitaker, Hon. Emery, Maysville, Ky.
Whitsett, Rev. Wm. H. Louisville, Ky.
Withers, J. S. Cynthiana, Ky.
Withers, John Benton. Muldraugh, Ky.
Willis, Harry Payne. Brooksville, Ky.
Willis, Hon. Albert S. Louisville, Ky.
Wilson, Robert Burns. Frankfort, Ky.
Wilson, Wm. Boone. Eminence, Ky.
* Wilson, John Samuel. Westport, Ky.
Wilson, Hon. John Henry. Barboursville, Ky.
Wilson, Miss Annie E. Louisville, Ky.
Williams, Rev. John Augustus. Harrodsburg, Ky.
Williams, Mordecai. Normal, Ky.
Williams, Hon. John S. Mount Sterling, Ky.
Winchester, Hon. Boyd. Louisville, Ky.

* Deceased.

Wickliffe, John D. Bardstown, Ky.
Wilhoit, E. B. Grayson, Ky.
Winfree, William Powhatan. Hopkinsville, Ky.
Wood, Henry Cleveland. Harrodsburg, Ky.
Woolley, Colonel Robert W. Louisville, Ky.
Wortham, James Samuel. Litchfield, Ky.
Wright, Daniel Webster. Bowling Green, Ky.
Wright, James Clayton. Newport, Ky.
Wright, Miss Jean. Louisville, Ky.

Yandell, Dr. David W. Louisville, Ky.
Yandell, Mrs. Louise Elliston. Louisville, Ky.
Yandell, Miss Enid. Louisville, Ky.
Yeaman, Malcolm. Henderson, Ky.
Yerkes, John Watson. Danville, Ky.
Young, Rev. John D. Louisville, Ky.
Young, Colonel Bennett H. Louisville, Ky.
* Young, Hon. Van Buren. Mount Sterling, Ky.
Young, Rev. Wm. C. Danville, Ky.
Yost, Hon. Wm. H. Greenville, Ky.

The officers of the Filson Club will be thankful for the correction of any errors or omissions in the foregoing list of members. The president or secretary should at once be advised of any death or change of residence among the members.

* Deceased.

REUBEN T. DURRETT.

President of the Filson Club.

FILSON CLUB PUBLICATIONS NO. 8.

THE CENTENARY OF LOUISVILLE

A Paper read before the Southern Historical Association,
Saturday, May 1st, 1880,

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE BEGINNING OF THE

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

AS AN INCORPORATED TOWN,

UNDER AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

BY REUBEN T. DURRETT,
President of the Filson Club.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY:
JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY,
Printers to the Filson Club.
1893

COPYRIGHTED BY
REUBEN T. DURRETT,
1893

PREFACE.

THE historical paper read by Reuben T. Durrett, President of the Filson Club, to the Southern Historical Association, May 1, 1880, in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Louisville, is here issued as No. 8 of the Filson Club publications. Last year, 1892, the Club published "The Centenary of Kentucky" as Filson Club Publications No. 7, and it is thought that "The Centenary of Louisville," the chief city of the State, will be a fitting companion. Mr. Durrett has revised this paper so as to free it from certain omissions and mistakes which appeared in the newspaper reports at the time it was delivered. It was too long for our daily papers to print in full, and the attempt to condense it not only destroyed its unity but marred it by important omissions. Its publication in full, with foot-notes and appendices, will restore an important historic document to what it was intended by the author. It can hardly fail thus published to be grateful to the descendants of the

founders of the city whose names are mentioned, while it must be invaluable to the future historian. Indeed it is hardly too much to say that the future historian of Louisville and the biographer of its founders can not faithfully tell the story of the city and its pioneers without either this publication or the original sources from which its facts are taken, which sources are to a large extent in manuscript in the possession of the author.

THOMAS SPEED,
Secretary of the Filson Club.

LOUISVILLE, KY., 1893.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 24, 1880.

COL. R. T. DURRETT:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Southern Historical Association, held last night, the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite you to read before our association, on next Saturday evening, May 1, 1880, at eight o'clock, a paper upon the settlement and early history of Louisville, that being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our city. This request has been made with a desire to preserve for our association and for history all the valuable facts and incidents upon the subject which you, with a taste for such matters, have collected during all the years of your residence in this city, eminently qualifying you for this duty. Earnestly hoping that you will accept the invitation it affords us so much pleasure to convey, we are, etc.,

Yours very truly,

E. H. McDONALD,
JOHN S. JACKMAN,
R. H. THOMPSON,
Committee.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 24, 1880.

MESSRS. E. H. McDONALD, J. S. JACKMAN, R. H. THOMPSON:

Gentlemen: I have your communication of this morning, inviting me to read a paper before the Southern Historical Association next Saturday, the one hundredth anniversary of Louisville, as a

centennial address. While I would have preferred, if your rules had permitted, to deliver an address to reading a paper, it nevertheless affords me great pleasure to accept the flattering invitation with which I am honored.

Louisville for the last one hundred years is history, and yours being an historical association has very properly determined not to let its one hundredth anniversary pass without making it part of the society records. In the short time which I have I will, therefore, endeavor to prepare the best paper I can on Louisville for an hundred years, and read it before the Southern Historical Association next Saturday evening. Respectfully,

R. T. DURRETT.

The Centenary of Louisville.

AT its May session, one hundred years ago, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, which took effect on the first of May, 1780, establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio. Previous to this date there was a settlement here known as the "Falls of Ohio," and indeed one known as Louisville, but to-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louisville as an incorporated town.

In the barbarous ages of the world, periods of an hundred years came and went without any remarkable changes in the condition of man. Even under the lights of early civilization centuries dawned and faded without the effects produced in modern times by such periods. We of to-day, with the arts and sciences to help, crowd into a single year what our ancestors could accomplish only in very long periods of time. The contrast between the Louisville of 1880 and the Louisville of 1780 is very great; but between our city of

to-day and what it may be in 1980 the contrast must be much greater. The lightning with which we speak and the iron horse on which we ride are but emblems of the rapid age in which we rush on to grand achievements.

As we stand at the distance of one hundred years from the incorporation of the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio, and look back upon the changes that have occurred, the space of time that is involved naturally divides itself into three periods: the first, anterior to the act of the Virginia Legislature giving Louisville legal existence; the second, the time during which the town was governed by trustees, and the third, the period in which as a city it has been subject to mayors and councils under charters. Let us, in response to the suggestions of the occasion, recur to such events in each of these periods as may be worthy of the memory of the actors in them and explanatory of the changes which have brought our city from what it was to what it is.

First Period.

Anterior to the First of May, 1780.

Prehistoric Races.

WERE we disposed to look deeply into the distant past, to peer into a time to the confines of which neither history nor tradition reaches, we have some evidence to show that when all was dark and unknown the place now occupied by the citizens of Louisville was possessed by a race of human beings who lived long upon the earth, progressed in some branches of the arts, and passed away without a history, a tradition, or a name. We call them Mound-Builders, and besides attributing to them certain tumuli and works found upon the surface of the earth, pieces of pottery for domestic use, stone hatchets, flint arrow-heads, and numerous articles of use and ornament supposed to have been made by them have been found mingled with human bones, in sinking wells and excavating cellars, deep down below the present plane upon which Louisville now stands. In a large mound * which stood

* St. Paul's Church, on the northwest corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, stands on the site of a mound which also extended to the old Graysou House

at the intersection of Walnut and Sixth streets, and in another * at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, human bones, stone axes, flint arrow-heads, and different articles of use and ornament belonging to the paleolithic period were found. In cutting the channel of the canal around the Falls there were found in the alluvial deposit, twenty feet below the surface, a number of implements made of stone, and plummets made of the hematite of iron, and a hearth made of flat stones with the charred ends of wood upon it, and human bones near to it. In the lower part of the city, at the still greater depth of forty feet below the present surface, were found a stone hatchet and pestle near a hearth on which lay

on the north. This mound, though not more than fifteen feet in height when first known, had a circumference of more than one hundred feet at its base. In 1821 it was dug down by Frederick W. Grayson, and the material used for filling up what was known as Grayson's Pond. This pond extended from Walnut almost to Green and from Sixth to Center streets, and was one of the attractions of the city in early times, on account of its clear water filled with fish and the fine forest trees that shaded its margins. In winter, when covered with ice, it was the skating-rink of the city. In digging down this mound many prehistoric relics, such as axes, arrow-heads, pipes, pieces of pottery, etc., were found, also human bones almost gone to decay. The skull of a supposed "Mound-Builder" and a number of paleolithic specimens from this mound have been preserved and are now in the possession of the writer. The ground on which the old Grayson House stands is considerably above the street level, and is the only survival of this mound.

* The mound at the corner of Main and Fifth streets was of less dimensions than the one at the corner of Walnut and Sixth, and yielded fewer relics. This mound, however, was probably what determined the beginning

a stick of wood burnt in the middle across the hearth; and in a gravel pit at the corner of Fourteenth and Kentucky streets, at the depth of twenty-five feet below the surface, was found the tooth of a mastodon among human bones and implements of the Stone Age. Here we have facts from which the ethnologist might infer that man had been here cotemporary with the mastodon; that a race of human beings dwelt where Louisville now stands, possibly before the Pyramids were built, and that we are now erecting a great city over the former habitation of men so long passed away that the dust of ages has accumulated to the depth of forty feet above the place that knows them no more forever.

of lot-numbering in the city. Lot No. 1 was located at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, where this mound stood. It was at first regarded as a natural hill by the pioneers, but was of such regular form as to attract attention to the place, and to determine the point where the city should begin to be laid off. In its immediate vicinity were a large oak and a huge poplar, which cast their shadows upon it and added to the attractiveness of the locality. Michael Lacassagne, the first postmaster of Louisville, became the owner of lot No. 1, after several previous owners had possessed it, and erected on it a beautiful French cottage, where he resided. He lived in luxurious style and kept open house. It was his intention to preserve this mound as one of the picturesque features of his place, but he died in 1797, and in 1802 the last remains of the mound were removed by Evan Williams, and the material used in equalizing the grade of Fifth Street between Main and the river. In removing it the flint arrow-heads, stone axes, pieces of pottery, and human bones found in it decided that it was an artificial mound and not a natural hill.

The Indian Occupancy.

The Indians who claimed the possession of the land when the first settlers came to the Falls of the Ohio had dispossessed the first occupants at a period too remote for history, but their traditions tell us that the last great battle between the red men and the "long ago people" was fought on Sandy Island, at the Falls of the Ohio. Here and at Clarksville, on the opposite side of the river, the first settlers found great quantities of human bones in the confusion in which the last struggle for life would naturally have left them, and the Indians claimed that these were the bones of the "long ago people" exterminated by their ancestors.

The Indians' Great Park.

When the first settlers of Louisville came to the Falls of the Ohio the whole State of Kentucky, except that portion known as the Barrens,* was covered by the pri-

* The Barrens are laid down on Filson's map of 1784 as lying between Salt River on the north, Green River on the south, the knobs of the Muldraugh range on the east, and the Ohio River on the west. Here was a vast treeless region covered with coarse grass that grew as high as a man on horseback, and over which roamed great herds of buffalo and deer. It was thought to have been caused by the burning of the trees by the Indians for the purpose of securing pasturage for these animals. This would seem to

meval forest and set aside as the hunting-ground of the Indians. No wigwam stood within its boundaries and no crop of maize grew upon its soil. It was a park dedicated to the different tribes for hunting and fishing, and no human habitation anywhere desecrated this common right to the forest and stream. A great flood in the Ohio caused the Indians to erect a village * in Kentucky, opposite to the mouth of the Scioto, about the middle of the last century; but it passed away before Louisville was settled, leaving the great park undisturbed. It was such a park as no civilized nation had ever set aside for angling and the chase. From the

have been the cause, from the fact that so soon as the Indians were driven from the country this region was covered with a new growth of young trees. The trees here are not so large as in other parts of the forests of Kentucky, because they have had but about a century of growth. Along the watercourses, however, where the original trees were protected from the fire, there are some of the giants of the original forest yet to be seen. It is difficult to understand how the Indians could have set fire to an original forest; but if this original forest had been once destroyed by drouth, insects, or any other agent, it is easy to conceive how they might have kept new trees from growing by the use of fire. Whatever may have been the original cause of the Barrens, they were there cotemporaneous with the Indians, and when the Indians were gone the trees began to grow.

* When Christopher Gist was on his way down the Ohio to select lands for the Ohio Company, in 1750, he stopped at the mouth of the Scioto River and noted in his journal a Shawnee town on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, containing about forty houses. George Croghan, in his journal of 1765, says this town on the Kentucky side was built on the high lands of Kentucky by the Indians because of a great flood in the Ohio, which rose nine feet over the banks on the opposite side of the river and rendered uninhabitable the

rugged mountains, that walled it in on the east, to the mighty Mississippi and the lovely Ohio, which bound it on the west and north, there was a succession of lovely plains and gentle hills and smiling valleys and dark forests and sunny canebrakes in which game of every kind abounded. There were herds of buffalo and droves of deer and flocks of turkeys on the hills and plains and in the valleys such as mortal eye had not elsewhere seen, and in the rivers and streams winding through every part of the land there were shoals of fish that it seemed could never be exhausted.

old Shawnee town which stood there. The banks on which this old Shawnee town stood, on the north side of the river, were forty feet high, so that this flood must have risen to a height of about fifty feet at the mouth of the Scioto. Croghan says that during the French and Indian War the Indians abandoned their Kentucky town for fear of the Virginians, and rebuilt on the plains of the Scioto. James McAfee was there in 1773, and noted in his journal of that date that some of the houses built of logs, with board roofs, doors, and chimneys, were yet standing, though not inhabited. He speaks of the houses as of the style usually built by the French, and it is probable that this Kentucky town was of joint French and Indian origin. Another Indian town in Kentucky is laid down on the Pownal edition of the Evans map of 1755. It is called Eskippakithiki, and is between the Kentucky and Licking rivers. The Shawnees at an early date no doubt had other villages in Kentucky, as indicated by the Indian Old Fields in Clark County and other remains elsewhere. Dr. Franklin, in his answer to the report of the Lords Commissioners, in 1772, stated that the Shawnees had a large town on the Kentucky River in 1752, and another opposite to the mouth of the Scioto in 1755. All, however, had vanished before our pioneers settled in Kentucky. Nothing remained to indicate previous occupancy that was so conspicuous as the mysterious earthworks of the Mound-Builders.

The work of the first settlers of Louisville was not therefore to dispossess a prior people of their ancestral homes, but to turn the barrens and forests in which they hunted into the farms and cities of civilization, and to make the noble rivers in which they fished the highways of commerce. Our ancestors found here in 1773, on the high bank of a noble river, a fine site for a city, with a genial sky above and a generous soil around, which was unoccupied, and at most only visited at long intervals by roving bands of savages in search of game, or on the lookout for beings of their own kind on whom to make war.

La Salle* the Discoverer of Louisville.

In the year 1808, while digging the foundation of the great flouring mill of the Tarascons in that part of Louisville known as Shippingport, it became necessary

*Robert Cavalier de La Salle was a Frenchman, born at Rouen in 1643. He was of an honorable Burgher family, possessed of both wealth and political influence. He was educated for the priesthood of the Jesuits, but when his education was completed, and he had reached the years of manhood, he found himself utterly unfitted for the duties of the followers of Loyola. There were blended in his nature an invincible inclination to think and to act for himself, and this was not compatible with the Jesuits' rule, which required all subordinates to follow the thoughts of their superiors. He left the Jesuits in early manhood and made his way to Canada, in North America, in 1666. He probably came to this country for the purpose of being an explorer, and with the hope of finding a water-way across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. He

to remove a large sycamore tree, the trunk of which was six feet in diameter, and the roots of which penetrated the earth for forty feet around. Under the center of the trunk of this tree was found an iron hatchet,* which was so guarded by the base and roots that no human hand could have placed it there after the tree grew. It

made important discoveries, among which were the Ohio and Illinois rivers, and was the first to descend the Mississippi from the Illinois River to the Gulf. After a failure to find the mouth of the Mississippi by sea, he attempted to reach Canada by land, and was murdered by his own employes, in 1687, on a branch of Trinity River in Texas.

*This hatchet when found passed into the hands of Jared Brooks, an early engineer and journalist of Louisville. His plan of a canal around the Falls, drawn in 1806, was substantially adopted when the canal was made, a quarter of a century later. He was the author of two of the best maps of Louisville, one in 1806 and the other in 1812. We are indebted to him for the only scientific account we have of the earthquake of 1812, which formed Reelfoot Lake, and changed the face of the country in the southwestern portion of the State. He was for several years editor of the Louisville Gazette, and was noted for his learning upon almost every subject. He died in 1816, and after his death there were found among his papers crayon likenesses of many of our most eminent pioneers, and drawings of a number of the early buildings of the city. He seems to have contemplated and been at work upon an illustrated history of Louisville, but died before finishing it. He was a man of sufficient learning to know the value of this hatchet as an historic souvenir, and to him it is possible its preservation is due. He got it from Mr. Tarascon, on whose premises it was found, and afterwards passed it to Dr. McMurtrie, who mentioned it in his history of Louisville. When Dr. McMurtrie returned to Philadelphia it passed from him to William Marshall, who sold it to the present owner. It is seven inches long and five inches wide across the cutting edge. It is of light make, and seems to be of French manufacture. When found it was almost consumed by rust, but the flakes which came off when it was exposed to the air have been re-cemented with shellac, and the hatchet thus restored to its original appearance.

RENE-ROBERT CAVALIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE.

The Discoverer of the Site of Louisville.

must have occupied the spot where it was found when the tree began to grow. The hatchet was made by bending a flat bar of iron around a cylinder until the two ends met, and then welding them together and hammering them to a cutting edge, leaving a round hole at the bend for a handle. The annulations of this tree were two hundred in number, thus showing it to be two hundred years old according to the then mode of computation. Here was a find which proved to be a never-ending puzzle to the early scientists of the Falls of the Ohio. The annulations of this tree made it two hundred years old, and so fixed the date earlier than any white man or user of iron was known to have been at the falls. One thought that Moscoso, the successor of De Soto, in his wanderings up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, might have entered the Ohio and left the hatchet there in 1542; another, that it might have come from the Spaniards who settled St. Augustine in 1565; another, that the Spaniards who went up the Ohio in 1669 in search of silver might have left it where it was found; and another, that Marquette, when he discovered the Upper Mississippi in 1673, or La Salle, when he sailed down to its mouth in 1682, might have given the hatchet to an Indian, who left it at the Falls. But from these reasonable conjectures their learning and imagination soon led these savants

into the wildest theories and conjectures. One thought that the Northmen, whom the Sagas of Sturleson made discoverers of America in the eleventh century, had brought the hatchet to this country; another, that Prince Madoc,* who left a principality in Wales in the twelfth century for a home in the western wilderness, might have brought it here; and another, that it might have been brought here by those ancient Europeans whom Diodorus and Pausanius and other classical writers assure us were in communication with this country in ancient times. One of these learned ethnologists finally went so far as to advance the theory of the Egyptian priests, as related by Plato, that the autochthons of our race brought it here before the Island of Atlantis, lying between Europe and America, went down in the ocean and cut off all further communication between the continents.†

* See Appendix A.

† The philosophers of Louisville who so learnedly discussed the iron hatchet were men of the highest standing in their day. They were Louis A. Tarascon, the author of several pamphlets and newspaper articles published here in early years; Jared Brooks, an accomplished engineer, scientist, and journalist; Fortunatus Cosby, a learned lawyer and Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court; Richard Ferguson, an eminent physician and surgeon; Joshua Vail, associate editor and owner of the Farmers' Library, the first newspaper published in Louisville; John J. Audubon, the distinguished ornithologist and author; James C. Johnston, a learned physician and accomplished scholar, and William Marshall, an antiquarian. Dr. Johnston was the youngest of the party, but he made up in brains and learning what he lacked in years. William Marshall made no pretensions to culture, but he was an antiquarian, and got

This hatchet, however, really furnished no occasion for such strained conjectures and wild speculations. If the sycamore under which it was found was two hundred years old, as indicated by its annulations, it must have begun to grow about the time that Jamestown in Virginia and Quebec in Canada were founded. It would have been no unreasonable act for an Indian or white man to have brought this hatchet from the English on the James, or from the French on the St. Lawrence, to the Falls of the Ohio in 1608, just two hundred years before it was discovered by removing the tree that grew over it. The known habit of the sycamore, however, to make more than one annulation in years particularly favorable to growth suggests that two hundred annulations do not necessarily mean that many years. If we allow about fifty per cent of the life of the tree to have been during

admission to the learned circle by the curious specimens and souvenirs he was always finding and showing. He got hold of a translation of the Timæus of Plato, and became a convert to the theory of the Sunken Continent as related to Solon by the Egyptian priests. It was he who suggested that the hatchet might have come from the Island of Atlantis before it went down and cut off all communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. He lived to extreme old age, and supported himself in the pinching poverty of his last years by the sale of the souvenirs and specimens he had collected when in better circumstances. He managed to get possession of this old hatchet when Dr. McMurtrie returned to Philadelphia, and held it for a long time as the gem of his little collection. He finally sold it to secure, as he stated, bread to save him from starvation.

years exceptionally favorable to its growth, and assign double annulations to these favorable years, we shall have this tree to have made its two hundred annulations in about one hundred and thirty-nine years, and to have sprung from its seed and to have begun its growth about the year 1669 or 1670, when La Salle, the great French explorer, is believed to have been at the Falls of the Ohio. We have no account of any one at the Falls in 1608, or about this time, to support the conjecture that it might have come from Jamestown or Quebec; but we have La Salle at this place in 1669 or 1670, and it is not unreasonable that he should have left it here at that time. In this sense the old rusty hatchet, which is fortunately preserved, becomes interesting to us all for its connection with the discovery of Louisville. It is a souvenir of the first white man who ever saw the Falls of the Ohio. It is a memento of Robert Cavalier de La Salle, the discoverer of the site of the city of Louisville.*

*There is no little confusion about the time that La Salle was at the Falls of the Ohio. That he was the discoverer of the Ohio River, and descended it to the Falls in 1669 or 1670, is generally conceded; but whether he was at the Falls in 1669 or 1670 is in doubt. Francis Parkman, the learned historian, with all the lights of modern research before him, was to the last in doubt whether it was 1669 or 1670. I have no means of positively determining whether it was in 1669 or 1670, but I want a fixed date for the discovery of the site of Louisville, and can afford to reason on the subject. I believe that La Salle was on the site of Louisville late in the fall or early in the winter of 1669, and that the evidence that we have will justify this conclusion. He is known to have been

Other White Persons Early at the Falls.

After La Salle discovered the Falls in 1669 or 1670, no white man is known to have done more than to pass the site in ascending or descending the Ohio, as did the French in military movements, and the traders in going from place to place, for nearly one hundred years. In 1766 Captain Thomas Hutchins * was at the Falls of the

at the head of Lake Ontario on the last of September, 1669, on his way to the discovery of the Ohio River. This would allow him two months to find the Ohio and descend it to the Falls before the beginning of winter. What La Salle himself says of the Falls leaves the impression that he visited the rapids when the river was low. There have been years when the low water of the Ohio was prolonged through the fall and into the early winter for want of rains, and it is probable that 1669 was this kind of year. La Salle speaks of the Falls as a "*tombe de fort haut*," a sight which he could only have seen at low water, if indeed he could have seen it at all. The place where the hatchet was found was on the Shippingport point, from which, looking in a northwest direction above the head of Goose Island, a perpendicular fall of eight or more feet was to be seen, and was often seen at a later date and until the United States Government began to change the character of the falls. It is not likely that this fall could have been seen in the winter of 1670, when the water was presumably high, and La Salle was in Canada in the spring of 1670. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the discoverer of the Ohio and of the site of Louisville made his discovery late in the fall or early in the winter of the year 1669.

* Captain Thomas Hutchins was a native of New Jersey, where he was born in 1730. He was an accomplished engineer, and was the only official geographer the United States ever had. He received the title of "Geographer General" while with General Greene in South Carolina. In the Revolutionary War he promptly took sides with the Colonies, and on this account was imprisoned in England, and lost the greater part of his fortune while incarcerated.

Ohio, and made a sketch of the place which was engraved for his Topographical Description of Virginia, etc., published at London in 1778. This picture of the Falls did more to call attention to the future site of Louisville than all the previous descriptions of traders and adventurers and explorers combined. It was a striking picture of a broad river, with sunny islands here and there in its midst, and noble forest trees standing upon its shores and casting their huge shadows in its crystal waters. It is a striking picture even to this day, presenting as it does the original Ohio, with its forest-clad islands and shores, and its ample waters rolling over the rocky wall that causes its rapids, before a tree has been cut on its shores or islands, or any thing done by man to mar its natural grandeur and beauty. This picture was copied by Imlay in his Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America, published

Besides the book mentioned in the text, he was the author of a "Topographical Description of Louisiana and Florida," published in 1784, and of several valuable articles in the "Philadelphia Transactions" and in the "Transactions of the American Society." His maps and drawings of different parts of the country were much used by the Colonial officers during the war of the Revolution. Before the rupture between the mother country and her colonies he was a captain in the Sixtieth Royal American Regiment. He was assistant engineer in Boquet's celebrated expedition of 1764, and furnished the maps and plates afterward used in the first published account of this expedition. He died at Pittsburgh in 1789, and his office died with him, as no Geographer General has since been appointed by the United States.

at London in 1793, and in subsequent editions. It also appeared in the same year in the Stockdale edition of the History of Kentucky by John Filson. The dispatches of French officers, the letters of Indian traders, the journal of Gist in 1750, of Croghan in 1765, of Gordon in 1766, and indeed the accounts of all early writers about the Falls of the Ohio are inefficient in comparison with this picture by Captain Hutchins and his description of the country which accompanied it.

Captain Thomas Bullitt.*

In the year 1773 Captain Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, set out for the Falls of the Ohio to survey lands at that point for Dr. John Connolly and others, and with the intention of himself becoming a permanent occupant of the new country. Feeling the necessity of some understanding with the Indians, who claimed as their hunting-

* Captain Thomas Bullitt was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1730. He was among the first to take part in the French and Indian War, as well as in the Revolutionary struggle which followed. He commanded a company in Washington's regiment at the Great Meadows in 1754, was with Braddock in 1755, and with Grant in 1758. After the defeat of Grant, it was Bullitt who saved the remnant of his army by a bold and well-conceived attack upon the pursuing victors. After the peace of 1763 he was retained in service as Adjutant-General of Virginia; and when the Revolutionary War began he was continued in this office for the Southern Department of the United States. He was at the battle of the Great Bridge in 1775, which drove Lord Dunmore

grounds the lands he was about to survey, he went to Chillicothe on his way down the Ohio for a conference with the Shawnees and Delawares. Captain Bullitt made known his wishes in the following speech to the Indians:*

"Brothers, I am sent by my people whom I left on the Ohio to settle the country on the other side of that river as low down as the Falls. We come from Virginia. The king of my people has bought from the nations of the red men, both north and south, all the land; and I am expected to inform you and all the warriors of this great country that the Virginians and the English are in friendship with you. This friendship is dear to them, and they intend to preserve it sacred. The same friendship they expect from you, and from all the nations to the lakes. We know that the Shawnees and the Delawares are to be our nearest neighbors, and we wish them to be our best friends as we will be theirs.

"Brothers, you did not get any of the money or blankets given for the land which I and my people are going to settle. This was hard for you. But it is agreed by the great men who own the land that they will make a present to both the Delawares and the Shawnees the next year and the year following that shall be as good.

out of Norfolk. He afterwards was transferred to South Carolina in 1776, under Colonel Lee. This was his last service. He resigned because he did not think he received the prompt promotion to which he was entitled, and retired to his home in Fauquier County, where he died in 1778. His surveys at the Falls were under a commission from William and Mary's College, which Colonel William Preston, as County Surveyor of Fincastle County, where the lands lay, refused to recognize, and the lands were resurveyed the following year by deputies of Colonel Preston. Lord Dunmore made a deed for the land surveyed by Bullitt for his friend Connolly, without waiting for the approval of County Surveyor Preston.

* See Appendix B.

"Brothers, I am appointed to settle the country, to live in it, to raise corn, and to make proper rules and regulations among my people. There will be some principal men from my country very soon, and then much more will be said to you. The Governor desires to see you, and will come out this year or the next. When I come again I will have a belt of wampum. This time I came in haste and had not one ready.

"My people only want the country to settle and cultivate. They will have no objection to your hunting and trapping there. I hope you will live by us as brothers and friends.

"You now know my heart, and as it is single towards you, I expect you will give me a kind talk, for I shall write to my Governor what you say to me, and he will believe all I write."

The Indians' Reply to Captain Bullitt.

To this speech by Captain Bullitt the Indians replied as follows:

"Oldest Brother, we heard you would be glad to see your brothers, the Shawnees and Delawares, and talk with them. But we are surprised that you sent no runner before you, and that you came quite near us through the trees and grass, a hard journey, without letting us know until you appeared among us.

"Brother, we have considered your talk carefully, and we are made glad to find nothing bad in it, nor any ill meaning. On the contrary, you speak what seems kind and friendly, and it pleases us well. You mentioned to us your intention of settling the country on the other side of the Ohio with your people. And we are particularly pleased that they are not to disturb us in our hunting, for we must hunt to kill meat for our women and children, and to have

something to buy our powder and lead with and to get us clothing and blankets.

"All our young brothers are pleased with what you said. We desire that you will be strong in fulfilling your promises towards us, as we are determined to be very straight in advising our young men to be very kind and peaceable to you.

"This spring we saw something wrong on the part of our young men. They took some horses from the white people, but we have advised them not to do so again, and have cleaned their hearts of all bad intentions. We expect they will observe our advice, as they like what you said."

The Connolly Survey.

Having had the understanding with the Indians indicated by these speeches, Captain Bullitt returned to his boat on the Ohio and with his associates made his way to the Falls. At the mouth of the Kentucky River he met a large body of Delaware Indians and had an understanding with them like that at Chillicothe. Again, as he approached the Falls, he met a large body of Kickapoos, with whom he held a council and agreed upon the same friendly terms.

On the 8th day of July, 1773, Bullitt moored his vessel in the harbor of Beargrass. After erecting a cabin for shelter on the point near the mouth of Beargrass Creek he and his party* began the surveying of lands.

* Those known to have been in the surveying party of Captain Bullitt were James Douglas, James Harrod, John Smith, James Sodousky, Isaac Hite,

He ran the lines of two thousand acres lying immediately opposite to the Falls for Dr. John Connolly, for which Lord Dunmore issued a patent on the 10th of December, 1773.* On the upper half of this survey, beginning on the river bank near the foot of First Street and running down the river to a point nearly opposite to Twelfth Street, thence in a southwesterly course to near the intersection of Broadway and Eighteenth streets, thence up Broadway to near the intersection of Shelby Street, and thence northwesterly to the beginning, the city of Louisville was laid out. Bullitt laid off a town on this Connolly survey in August, 1773; but none of his papers showing the plan of the town as laid out by him are known to have been preserved. The evidence, however, of his having surveyed this land and laid off a town upon it at the time named is sufficiently attested. In April of the following year Dr. John Connolly and Colonel John Campbell advertised lots for

Abram Haptonstall, Ebenezer Severns, John Fitzpatrick, and John Cowan. There may have been others whose names have not been preserved. All of them became permanent residents of Kentucky, and some of them lived long and rose to prominence in pioneer times. Douglas and others of the same party returned to Kentucky in 1774, and resurveyed many of the same lands surveyed in 1773. This was done because Captain Bullitt, the head of the surveying party of 1773, was not a deputy of Colonel William Preston, the surveyor of the county where the lands lay. Colonel Preston required the work to be done by his deputies before he would recognize it.

* See Appendix C.

sale at the Falls,* presumably according to the Bullitt plan, and in 1775 Sanders Stuart and others† were sent out by them to occupy their lands. But we know of nothing further that was really accomplished towards the development of the Bullitt town, or the laying of the foundation of Louisville, until 1778. Captain Bullitt went back to Virginia in the fall of 1773 with the intention of returning himself and bringing others with him to settle in the country, but he was detained by the Revolutionary War, and was finally cut off by death and never saw his projected city again. Dr. Connolly busied himself while in command of Fort Pitt, in 1774, with schemes which led to the Indian war of that year and the murder of the family of Logan, the celebrated Cayuga chief; and after losing command of Fort Pitt he con-

* See Appendix D.

† There is some evidence that there were people living at the Falls of the Ohio as early as there were in any other part of the State—at least as early as 1775. Richard Henderson, in his Transylvania Journal of 1775, says that Captain Linn informed him in July, 1775, that Captain Bullitt and Dr. Connolly had sent five or six men to the Falls of the Ohio to occupy lands there. Hugh Hays, an old citizen of Louisville yet living and full of interesting memories of the past, assured me that Sanders Stuart told him he came to the Falls of the Ohio in company with Peter Casey, David Williams, John Heaton, and Peter Philips, in June, 1775, and took up his abode on Corn Island. Daniel Boone, in his autobiography, published in Filson's History of Kentucky, says that Boonesborough, Harrodsburg, and Logan's contained all the white people that were in Kentucky in 1777, except those that were at the Falls of the Ohio. These statements, taken in connection with the fact that Dr. Connolly's land

tinued to busy himself with plots to unite the various Indian tribes against the Colonists until he was arrested and thrown into prison, from which he did not escape until others had undertaken and finished the work of founding the city of Louisville.

General George Rogers Clark.

In the bright month of May, 1778, General George Rogers Clark, under orders of the great Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, set sail from Redstone, on the Monongahela River, with a few volunteer troops for the conquest of the British Posts in the territory of the Illinois. Some twenty families, who were emigrants for Kentucky, embarked on the boats which bore the General and his soldiers, and all came down the Ohio together. When they reached the Falls of the Ohio, which was on the 27th of May, 1778,* General Clark landed upon Corn

at the Falls was conveyed to him upon condition that he should clear and cultivate a portion of it before 1776, and that he would forfeit the whole unless he so cleared and cultivated it, make it reasonably certain that there were people living here at a very early date—as early possibly as at any other point in the State, and at least as early as 1775.

* This date, May 27, 1778, is not taken from the letter of General Clark to the Hon. George Mason, November 17, 1779, which became his journal of the expedition which brought him to the Falls of the Ohio on his way to the Illinois country. General Clark does not in this journal give the date of his arrival at the Falls, nor does he in his memoirs, which I have in manuscript, nor, so far as I have ever seen, give this date in any subsequent paper. The

Island and erected block-houses for the protection of his stores, and cabins for the habitation of the emigrants. Corn Island was not then the insignificant pile of rocks and sand that we now see under the great Ohio bridge. It was a large island, reaching nearly to the middle of the river and extending almost from Fourth to Fourteenth Street. On it grew large trees and rank cane. It had a rich soil above high water. The cane was cleared away and the trees cut down and the crop of corn was planted, which some have supposed gave name to the island. On the 26th of June, in the midst of an eclipse of the sun, General Clark started with his troops for his destined expedition, and left the families in the cabins which he had built for them on the island.* Here

date of his arrival at the Falls being an important one in the history of Louisville, I tried long to find it, without success. Finally, in examining the papers in case No. 531, in the old Chancery Court of Louisville, for the division of the estate of Colonel John Floyd among his heirs, I came upon the deposition of Captain James Patton, who stated that he reached the Falls of the Ohio May 27, 1778. Knowing that Captain Patton was with General Clark when he reached the Falls on his expedition to the Illinois, this statement of his fixed the date of Clark's arrival. In this way I determined the 27th of May, 1778, as the day on which the families with General Clark landed on Corn Island and laid the foundation of the city of Louisville. Until I made this discovery this date was never known, though it could be easily approximated by allowing General Clark the usual number of days to float from Redstone, which he left May 12, 1778, to the Falls of the Ohio. This trip was made in fifteen days, but it ought to have been made in less time, and would have been but for the day or two spent at the mouth of the Kanawha.

* The cabins erected on Corn Island were on the lower end of the island where the land was highest and the island was narrowest. Here the water was

all of the families spent the summer and fall of 1778, and part of them the winter of 1778–79, not, however, without cheering news, for it was not long before it was announced to them that General Clark had conquered the posts against which he had gone, and that from these arsenals no more supplies would be furnished the Indians with which to make war upon the settlers.

From the arrival of these families with General Clark upon Corn Island on the 27th of May, 1778, the Falls of the Ohio was never without occupation by actual settlers. In the winter of 1778–79 and the spring of

deep and the banks high and steep on three sides of the island. By placing a row of pickets across the island on the east or upper side, which was done, the settlement was made safe from sudden assault. A short distance in the rear, to the west of these pickets, stood the block-houses for the soldiers and stores. They consisted of two triple cabins with a passway between, opposite to a gate in the picket line. In the rear of these, on each side of a passway between, was a row of three double cabins; so that there were eighteen cabins in all. The buildings as they stood upon the ground were in the form of an Egyptian cross, the block-houses forming the arms and the cabins the body. They were made of rails split from the cottonwood trees on the island, were covered with boards of the same material, and had dirt floors. The doors were simply openings caused by the absence of rails, as were the windows, and the chimneys were made of the same rails daubed with clay above the fire-bed, where flat stones protected the wood from the heat. These cabins were too far from shore for the rifles of that day, and the water was so swift around the island that it was difficult for any but the experienced to approach. The difficulty, however, of getting from the island to the shore to hunt and supply the settlement with game was so great that the islanders were glad to leave it so soon as it was deemed safe to do so. They preferred the freedom of the broad shore with all its dangers to the confinement of the narrow island with its safety.

1779 they moved to the main shore and occupied a fort which had been erected on the main land at the foot of the present Twelfth Street.* On the 25th of December, 1778, they celebrated their first Christmas in the wilderness with a feast and a dance in this Twelfth Street fort. They called it a house-warming, and every man, woman, and child of the settlement took part in it. A Frenchman, who happened there at the time, attempted to supply the music for the dance, but he was too scientific and was soon supplanted by an old negro named Cato Watts, whose fiddle gave them Virginia reels and Irish jigs, and such other lively tunes as they wanted.†

* This fort stood on the high bank of the main land at the foot of the present Twelfth Street. It was quite a large fort, in the form of a parallelogram, about two hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, with eight double cabins on each of the long sides, and four single cabins on each of the short sides, and a block-house at each of the four corners. The cabins were built around a large open court which served for a parade ground, a place for storage, and an enclosure for horses and cattle. The cabins formed the walls of the fort, and there were no other defenses. It was built by Richard Chenowith, and was used by the first settlers until Fort Nelson was built. Being the first fortification on the main land, it formed the nucleus of the first settlement at the Falls. So soon as the settlers dared to do so they built their cabins near it, and a settlement called "White Home" soon grew up around it. Here the first church, the first school-house, the first blacksmith's shop, and the first log cabins for family habitation were built in the city of Louisville while it went by the name of "Falls of Ohio."

† This Frenchman was named Jean Nickle. He was on his way from Fort Pitt to Kaskaskia, and stopped at the Falls to repair his boat, and thus got into the celebration of the first Christmas in Louisville. After his failure to produce the kind of music that was wanted he went on to Kaskaskia, but

Genesis of the Town of Louisville.

The first official step toward establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio was taken on the 17th of April, 1779, when the inhabitants who were there, in conformity with the recommendations of the Court* of Kentucky County touching the establishing of new towns, held a public meeting and appointed trustees for that purpose. The Trustees selected were William Harrod, Richard Chenowith, Edward Bulger, James Patton, Henry French, Marsham Brashears, and

returned afterward and was the teacher of the first dancing-school in Louisville. Major Erkuries Beaty, in his journal, speaks of Monsieur Nickle as teaching a dancing-school here in 1786. He tried to introduce the dance known in Paris and Madrid as the *Branle*, the chief merit of which was leaping in circles; also the *Minuet*, which required graceful bowing and walking; and the *Pavane*, in which the dancers strutted like peacocks. In the *Branle* the boys indulged in leap-frog, in the *Minuet* the girls held their linsey dresses out from their sides like sails, and skipped across the floor and bowed their heads like geese dodging stones thrown at them, and in the *Pavane* all strutted and cried like peacocks. The Frenchman in despair wished that, "if he had his hat, he were in hell," and yielded the fiddle to Cato, who soon had himself and the dancers in a paroxysm of joy. This negro fiddler was the property of John Donne, and was the first man ever hung in Louisville. He killed his owner as he claimed by accident, but was tried and hung for the crime. He was hanged to the limb of a large oak tree which stood on lot No. 275, opposite to the present jail on Jefferson Street. This lot was then a part of the public square on which the court-house now stands. The hanging was in 1787, and much to the sorrow of the young people who enjoyed his music at their dances.

* See Appendix E.

Simeon Moore. These Trustees then met and adopted rules for their government. They agreed upon a plan of the town to be called Louisville, laid off the ground they selected along the river into half-acre lots, made a map of their work, and appointed April 24, 1779, for each inhabitant to draw one lot in a public lottery. This drawing occurred according to appointment, and the citizens thus became owners of lots in a town formed under the common law of Virginia.*

The First Map of Louisville.

The first map of Louisville shows that the first lots laid off and occupied were along both sides of Main Street from First to Twelfth, and then along the river

* The following is a copy of an old manuscript in my possession, showing what these first Trustees of Louisville did at their first meeting:

"Falls of Ohio, April 24th, 1779. William Harrod, Richard Chenowith, Edward Bulger, James Patton, Henry French, Marsham Brashears, and Simeon Moore, Trustees chosen by the intended citizens of the town of Louisville at the Falls of Ohio, met the 17th day of April, 1779, and came to the following rules, to wit:

"That a number of lots, not exceeding 200 for the present, be laid off, to contain half an acre each, 35 yards by 70 where the ground will admit of it, with some public lots and streets.

"That each adventurer draw for only one lot by equal chance. That every such person be obliged to clear off the undergrowth and begin to cultivate part thereof by the 10th of June, and build thereon a good covered house, 16 feet by 20, by the 25th of December. That no person sell his lot unless to some person without one, but that it be given up to the Trustees to dispose of to some new adventurer on pain of forfeiture thereof.

"Marsham Brashears, *Secretary.*"

in its northward bend as low down as Fourteenth Street. They were all half-acre lots, and were one hundred and sixteen in number. The numbering began with No. 1, at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, and proceeded up the river to First Street, and then returned on the south side of Main Street to Fifth. Here it began again on the northwest corner of Main and Fifth with lot No. 33, and proceeded down the river to Ninth Street, where it again crossed to the south side of Main and went back to Fifth Street. It then returned to the northwest corner of Main and Ninth, beginning with lot No. 65, and proceeded down the river to Eleventh Street, where it again crossed to the south side of Main and returned to Ninth Street. It then again began on the northwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets with lot No. 81, and proceeded down to Twelfth Street, where it again crossed over Main and went back to Eleventh Street. If the design had been by this numbering to produce a numerical puzzle the success was perfect, but how its authors expected such numbering of city lots to endure and be understood is more than a puzzle. The lots along Main Street were eighty-eight in number, and those below Twelfth, in the angle formed by the sudden bend of the river, were twenty-eight, making one hundred and sixteen in all.

On the lots laid down on Bard's map were the initials of the names of the parties who drew them, but it is no longer a certainty to arrive at the full names of all represented by these letters. Some are easily enough supplied by the names of known citizens at the time, and yet others by the records of the Trustees, who required persons who sold the lots they drew to make written transfers before deeds could be gotten from the Trustees.* No lots are laid off in the space bounded by Main Street on the south, Twelfth Street on the west, the river on the north, and Tenth Street on the east, where the first fort was built on the main land, and it is possible that this space was left for the purpose of the fort, and intended to remain as public property. The numbering of the city lots was subsequently changed, and this old map is valuable only as a relic of antiquity. It was the work of John Corbly, an early surveyor at the Falls of the Ohio, whose name is attached to it with the date April 24, 1779. There was a similar map about the same time made by William Bard, but the Corbly map was the one adopted by the Trustees. Corbly's map was officially recorded in Kentucky County, and a copy of it is still preserved, certified by Levi Todd, the clerk.

The second map of the town was probably made by

* See Appendix F.

George May, the County Surveyor, in 1781, when the Trustees directed him at their first meeting to run the division line between the upper and lower half of the Connolly land. The third was the work of William Pope, by order of the Trustees in 1783. He laid off the town into half-acre lots as far as Jefferson Street. In 1785 William Shannon laid off the balance of the one thousand acres into five-acre lots between Jefferson and Walnut, ten-acre lots between Walnut and Chestnut, and twenty-acre lots between Chestnut and Broadway. In 1786 William Peyton was employed by the Trustees to lay off the town. In 1802 Alexander Woodroe, and in 1812 Jared Brooks, each made a map of the town. All of these early maps have perished except such as are in private hands. The city has no map earlier than that of Jared Brooks, in 1812.

Families Who Came with General Clark to the Falls.

The names of only a part of those who accompanied General Clark and became the first settlers of Louisville have been preserved. Indeed, much dispute has arisen as to the number who did accompany him. Mr. Marshall, whose history of Kentucky first appeared in 1812, makes

the number thirteen, and Doctor McMurtrie, the first historian of Louisville, whose book appeared in 1819, gives the number as six. Butler, Casseday, and subsequent historians have followed McMurtrie, but it would seem more reasonable to take the number given by General Clark himself, who brought the families to the Falls and landed them on Corn Island. General Clark, in his letter to the Hon. George Mason, of Virginia, dated November 19, 1779, when the facts were fresh in his memory, stated that about twenty families accompanied him and his soldiers to the Falls.

Names of the First Settlers.

Of these first settlers of Louisville only the names of James Patton, Richard Chenowith, William Faith, John Tewell, and John McManness have been preserved by Doctor McMurtrie and subsequent historians. In 1852 an elderly gentleman by the name of Kimbley, then living in Orleans, Indiana, stated that his father, Isaac Kimbley, came to the Falls in 1778 with General Clark, and that he himself was born on Corn Island in the year 1779. The venerable Dr. C. C. Graham, still living in Louisville, in his ninety-seventh year, says that his father, James Graham, came to the Falls with

General Clark, and afterward lived at Worthington's Station, near Danville, where he was born. Dr. Graham is also authority for the statement that Jacob Reager and Edward Worthington, with their families, came to the Falls with General Clark. Thomas Joyes, an intelligent citizen and son of one of the earliest settlers, stated in 1842, on the occasion of the death of John Donne, jr., that the deceased came to the Falls with General Clark, in company with his father's family and the family of Joseph Hunter, his grandfather, Neal Dougherty, Samuel Perkins, John Sinclair, and Robert Travis. It is not likely that we shall ever know with a certainty who were all of the first settlers of Louisville who landed on Corn Island with General Clark and his soldiers May 27, 1778; but the following list will add many to the half dozen previously published, and be gratefully received by their descendants on this centennial anniversary of the city they founded:

James Patton, his wife Mary, and their three daughters, Martha, Peggy, and Mary.

Richard Chenowith, his wife Hannah, and their four children, Mildred, Jane, James, and Thomas.

John McManness, his wife Mary, and their three sons, John, George, and James.

John Tewell, his wife Mary, and their three children, Ann, Winnie, and Jessie.

William Faith, his wife Elizabeth, and their son John.

Jacob Reager, his wife Elizabeth, and their three children, Sarah, Mariah, and Henry.

Edward Worthington, his wife Mary, his son Charles, and his two sisters, Mary (Mrs. James Graham) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Reager).

James Graham and his wife Mary.

John Donne, his wife Martha, and their son John.

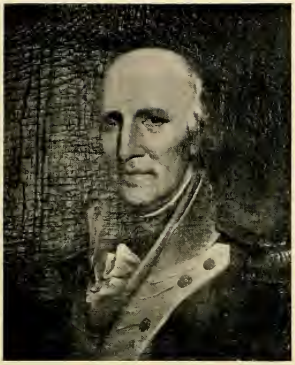
Isaac Kimbley and his wife Mary.

Joseph Hunter and his children, Joseph, David, James, Martha (Mrs. John Donne), and Ann.

Neal Dougherty, Samuel Perkins, John Sinclair, and Robert Travis.

General Clark, the Founder of Louisville.

He, therefore, to whom we owe the honor of first selecting the Falls of the Ohio for the site of Louisville, is no less a personage than General George Rogers Clark. While on his way from Fort Pitt to Fort Massac, in 1778, he had hundreds of miles of river bank from which to choose a place for depositing his stores when he went to the attack of Kaskaskia. The wonder is



General George Rogers Clark.

Founder of the City of Louisville.

that he did not at first move on down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, or the Tennessee, or even to the Mississippi, as the base of his operations. He chose the Falls of the Ohio, however, and, having made the choice, fixed the location of the city which has since risen under the name of Louisville. To him belongs the honor of settling our city as clearly as belongs to him the glory of the capture of Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia. From his conquests in the Illinois territory he returned to the Falls of the Ohio, where he not only attended to military affairs, but assisted the settlers in their efforts to establish a town at the Falls. He found time to plan the new town and to make a map of it, which were far superior to the plan and map adopted by the early Trustees.* Here were

* When General George Rogers Clark returned from the conquest of the Illinois country in the fall of 1779, and took up his abode in Louisville, he drew a plan of the proposed town of Louisville, and made a map of the public and private divisions of the land as he thought they ought to be established. This map is still preserved, and it shows the wonderful sagacity of General Clark. From his little room in the fort, at the foot of Twelfth Street, he looked far into the future and saw the need of public grounds for breathing-places when the city should become populous. His map shows all the ground between Main Street and the river, from First to Twelfth streets, marked "public." Also a strip of ground half a square in width, just south of Jefferson Street, running the whole length of the town, marked "public." Also two whole squares, where the Court-House now stands, marked "public." If this plan of the town had been accepted by the Trustees and adhered to by their successors, Louisville would be one of the handsomest cities on the continent

his headquarters in the old Twelfth Street fort, in the midst of the first settlers, called "White Home," until Fort Nelson* was erected in 1782, north of Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets, on the site of the residence of the late Richardson Burge. He lived in Louisville and its vicinity until the 13th of February, 1818, when, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, he closed his career, and was buried at Locust Grove. On the 29th of October, 1869, his remains were removed to Cave Hill Cemetery.† He was a man of quick perception, strong mind, unmeasured courage, and untiring energy; and his capture of the British posts in the Illinois country with an inadequate number of undisciplined troops ranks him among the first captains of his age. None but a military genius of the first

to-day. The Trustees, however, either for want of capacity to see the advantages of holding this property for the public, or from necessity to pay debts against it, sold all this property except the Court-House square and the graveyard. It brought but little when sold. It would be worth millions now in the shape of park property, with a number of grand old forest trees upon it. This map of General Clark only extends to Jefferson Street, but tradition says that it was a part of his plan to have the strip of ground it shows south of Jefferson repeated at intervals of every three squares as the city should enlarge.

* See Appendix G.

† The grave of General Clark had been so long neglected in the family burying-ground at Locust Grove that it was exceedingly difficult to find his remains for re-interment in Cave Hill Cemetery. The vicinity of his grave was known, but there were a number of unmarked graves close to it with nothing to indicate which was his. Eight graves were opened without finding

order could have planned and executed the capture of Vincennes in the winter of 1779. It required a bold and comprehensive military mind to see and determine that, unless he should capture Governor Hamilton at Vincennes during the winter of 1779, that same Governor Hamilton would capture him at Kaskaskia so soon as the spring opened. Having reached his conclusion, neither the drowned lands of Illinois, over which he had to march the one hundred and sixty miles from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, nor the disparity of numbers could swerve him from his purpose. He and his soldiers had to wade through overflowed lands breast-deep and swim rivers raging with icy waters until they reached their object. It was one of the boldest, most trying, most difficult, and most hazardous expeditions ever under-

a skeleton with an amputated leg, which was the test of identity. At last a ninth grave was opened, and in it found a skeleton which answered the requirements, with the left leg amputated above the knee. This was the leg which Dr. Richard Ferguson had amputated in 1809, on account of its having been seriously burned when the General fell from his arm-chair into the fire. While this leg was being amputated General Clark had a drum and fife at the door of the house, making the kind of music he loved. These martial sounds seem to have put him in a state of feeling in which he was indifferent to the pains of amputation. His bones and hair and some brass buttons were all that were found in the grave. The coffin and cerements had all perished. The skeleton was perfect, however, except as to the part of the amputated limb. The hair of his head, which was white when he was buried, had assumed a dull red color in the grave, possibly from being stained by the surrounding clay. Could it be that his hair in the grave was seeking the original sandy or red color which it had before it turned gray?

taken and pushed to a successful conclusion. Louisvillians are justly proud to be of a city which can assign its origin to such a hero.

Original Forest Trees.

But little was done by the pioneers of Louisville, beyond making a settlement at the Falls, before the close of the first of the three periods into which we have divided the time to be gone over. The plain on which the infant city was to grow was covered by a dense forest of oak, hickory, walnut, hackberry, locust, cherry, maple, buckeye, and gum, with here and there huge poplars and sycamores towering above the surrounding growth like giants of old. A few of these original trees are yet standing to connect us with the distant past. An oak in the back yard of Mr. Bottsford, on Chestnut Street, another in that of Mr. Lindenberger, on Fourth, and a honey locust in front of the residence of Mr. Brannin, on Broadway, have come down to us from olden times. In the yard of Mr. Caperton, the old Guthrie residence, on Walnut Street, there is the branchless trunk of a noble beech, which died a few years ago, which stood there when Louisville was founded; and in Central Park are a few hoary sentinels which have watched over us for a century.

The Fish-ponds of our Fathers.

Besides subduing a forest of formidable growth before planting their gardens and cultivating their fields, the first settlers saw the necessity of filling up or draining a number of ponds, which gave the landscape the appearance of an archipelago of land filled with islands of water. One of these ponds extended from Sixth along Jefferson and Market to Sixteenth Street, and was so deep that horses swam in it, and its bed is yet visible in the alley between Market and Jefferson streets;* another, known as Grayson's Pond, extended from Green Street almost to Walnut, and from Center to beyond Sixth; another on Market from Third to Fifth, another on Third from Market to Green, and so on without number were they to be seen in every part of the plane of the contemplated city. The waters of some of them abounded in excellent fish, which made them rather the friends than the enemies of the early settlers. Indeed it may be

*At the lower end of this pond was established, in 1815, the Hope Distillery. One hundred thousand dollars were expended in erecting this establishment for making whisky; and the company which owned it, and which was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1817, had large expectations of making a fortune out of the enterprise. The establishment, however, was not financially successful; it was too big an undertaking for the times. Like the great Tarascon flouring-mill at Shippingport, it was in advance of the age. The little distilleries in different parts of the country, with their hand-made

doubted whether our city could have gone on in its uninterrupted habitation by the white man had it not been for the fish of the waters and the game of the woods. The Indians would not have permitted the raising of food enough to support the emigrant population until a much later period, without the supply which nature had lavished so abundantly in the waters and the forests.

Cold Winter of 1779-1780.

The terrible winter of 1779–80 came upon our forefathers when they were ill-prepared for it in their frail and open cabins. From the middle of November to the last of February the ground was covered with snow and the rivers bound fast with ice. The ponds and creeks were congealed to the bottom, and over the Ohio men and animals passed as if on dry land. No rain fell, and water for drinking and cooking had to be procured from melted ice. Snow-storms, accompanied by piercing northwest winds, constantly occurred, and the wild animals of

mash and copper stills heated by fire, made the whisky that was demanded, and made it better than this huge concern. Anyhow, the people who drank the whisky thought the product of the small distilleries best, and bought it and drank it to the neglect of the monster's product. This Hope Distillery lingered for a few years, and was finally abandoned. The whole capital of $100,000 was sunk, and the New Englanders, who furnished most of it, went back to their rum and left Kentuckians to their whisky.

the woods came to the settlements to shelter themselves behind the cabins from the freezing storms. Thousands of buffalo and deer were found frozen to death, and the wild turkeys and birds dropped from the trees on which they had gone to roost.

Louisville at the Close of the First Period.

A block-house and group of eighteen log cabins on Corn Island, a small fort at the foot of Third Street, erected by Colonel John Floyd in 1779, but already abandoned; a large fort on the east side of a ravine that entered the Ohio at Twelfth Street, and a few rude log cabins scattered through the woods near the Twelfth Street fort, all occupied by about one hundred * inhabitants, who had cleared and cultivated garden-spots around their humble cabins, was all there was of Louisville at the close of the first period into which we have divided the time to be gone over. All else was the primeval forest, with its panthers and bears and wolves and wild-

* Mann Butler, in his sketch of Louisville published in the Directory of 1832, estimated the population of Louisville at only thirty in 1788. It is possible that 1788 was a misprint for 1778; but even if this mistake occurred, the estimate was still too low. There are sufficient reasons for believing that the population of Louisville was considerably above thirty in 1778, and still greater in 1788. The original citizens who landed on Corn Island May 27, 1778, including men, women, and children, numbered at least fifty. The map of William Bard, showing the lots and those who drew them on the 24th of April,

cats. The familiar song of the Falls was sometimes disturbed by the yell of the savage, but all else bore the solemn silence of the deep, dark woods around. None of those who were then here are now known to be among the living. All have been laid to rest in the early burying-grounds of the city, at the corner of Main and Tenth, and on Jefferson between Eleventh and Twelfth, or in foreign graveyards, and time has obliterated all indications of the last resting-places of most of them. They sleep their last sleep, not in the hallowed graves of pioneers, dear to the memory of the living, but, with the exception of Clark and Patton, as undistinguished commoners, without even a head-stone to tell where their ashes repose. Captain James Patton rests in the old graveyard on Jefferson Street, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth, with a respectable stone monument over his remains, and his grave has not been forgotten to-day. Could we have gone to-day to the graves of all the others and strewn fresh May flowers over them, it would have

1779, has the initials of the names of one hundred and sixteen persons. The petition to the Legislature of Virginia, bearing date May 1, 1780, has the names of thirty-nine citizens attached to it. While it will not be claimed that all who are represented by initials on this map of Bard were citizens, surely enough of them were citizens, after excluding such as were embraced in the families on Corn Island and those who signed the petition, to bring the number up to one hundred—one inhabitant for every year of the existence of our city as an incorporated town, from the beginning to this centennial day.

been a fitting tribute to the memory of the pioneer dead. We know where repose all that is mortal of the greatest of them all, General George Rogers Clark, the real hero of our city; and to-day garlands and wreaths of fresh flowers woven by tender hands have been laid upon his grave, and his illustrious deeds called back to memory. He was not only the founder of the city of Louisville, but his victorious arms conquered that vast territory out of which the great States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota on this side of the Mississippi were made. His wonderful insight into Indian character won hostile tribes to the Revolutionary cause in spite of the lavish gifts of the British; and if his splendid military genius had had the support it deserved, his victories on this side of the Alleghanies would have shortened the War of the Revolution. His remains repose in an humble grave on the lot of his nephew, Isaac Clark, in Cave Hill Cemetery, with nothing but a simple head-stone bearing this inscription:

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK:
Born, O. S., Nov. 9, 1752; died, Feb. 13, 1818.

The time must come, however, when a grateful people will recognize his glorious deeds by erecting to his memory a monument worthy of his fame.

Second Period.

From May 1, 1780, to February 13, 1828.

Petition for the Town of Louisville.

After the town of Louisville had been laid out under the general municipal laws of Virginia, its inhabitants began to fear that the titles they had gotten to their lots were not as good as they might be. The land had been patented to Dr. John Connolly, and there was no conveyance from him; but he was a loyalist, and his estate was liable to confiscation under an act passed for the punishment of just such enemies of the united Colonies. They therefore petitioned the Virginia Legislature to confiscate the lands of Connolly to establish the town of Louisville thereon, and to confirm their titles to the lots they had drawn in the lottery of April 24, 1779. Their petition bore thirty-nine signatures,* and was dated May 1, 1780. The legislature granted the prayer of the petition, and passed an act appropriating one thousand acres of the Connolly land for the town of Louisville.

* See Appendix H.

Just why this location at the Falls of the Ohio should have been selected for the town of Louisville will never be known, as General Clark did not disclose his reason for his choice. When the canal was being made, however, the hack-drivers and dray-drivers contended that the selection had been made for the purpose of enabling them to haul passengers and freight around the Falls, and that the canal would deprive them of this right, and leave them nothing to do but to sell their hacks and drays and seek other employment.

The Act of Incorporation.*

By this act of the Virginia Legislature, not signed by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Delegates till July 1, 1780, but which by parliamentary rule became a law on May 1st, the beginning of the session, the town of Louisville was established at the Falls of the Ohio and nine trustees appointed for its government. These trustees were John Todd, jr., Stephen Trigg, George Meriwether, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, Andrew Hines, James Sullivan, and Marsham Brashears. The act authorized the Trustees to lay off one thousand acres, the forfeited property of Dr. John

*See Appendix I.

Connolly, into half-acre lots, with convenient streets and public lots, and to sell them to the highest bidders, on condition that each owner was to erect a house thereon, sixteen feet by twenty, with a brick or stone chimney, within two years from the date of purchase. Those who had drawn in the lottery of April 24, 1779, were to retain their lots on paying thirty dollars for each half acre and improving them as required of others. Of course these thirty dollars for each half-acre lot made sixty dollars per acre, a very high price; but it was paid in the paper money of the times, of which it required sixty of paper to equal one silver dollar. When the depreciated currency was reduced to coin, each lot cost only fifty cents.* The Trustees were empowered to make deeds to the lots

* By an act of the Virginia Legislature at its November session, 1781, the following scale was adopted for the settlement of contracts made at different times in paper money. It will be found in Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. 10, page 472:

1777. January, one and a half; February, one and a half; March, two; April, two and a half; May, two and a half; June, two and a half; July, three; August, three; September, three; October, three; November, three; December, four.

1778. January, four; February, five; March, five; April, five; May, five; June, five; July, five; August, five; September, five; October, five; November, six; December, six.

1779. January, eight; February, ten; March, ten; April, sixteen; May, twenty; June, twenty; July, twenty-one; August, twenty-two; September, twenty-four; October, twenty-eight; November, thirty-six; December, forty.

1780. January, forty-two; February, forty-five; March, fifty; April, sixty; May, sixty; June, sixty-five; July, sixty-five; August, seventy; September,

and to settle all disputes concerning boundaries and improvements, and the owners were given all the rights, privileges, and immunities of other towns existing in Virginia without special legislative acts. If the lots were not improved as required, within two years, they might be reclaimed by the Trustees. But the time for improving the lots was again and again extended until 1801, when the restriction was annulled.

Such was the act under which our city began its chartered existence this day one hundred years ago. The act of incorporation, however, was not known at the Falls of the Ohio for some time after its passage, and the first meeting of the Trustees under it did not occur until the 7th of February, 1781.* During the

seventy-two; October, seventy-three; November, seventy-four; December, seventy-five.

1781. January, seventy-five; February, eighty; March, ninety; April, one hundred; May, one hundred and fifty; June, two hundred and fifty; July, four hundred; August, five hundred; September, six hundred; October, seven hundred; November, eight hundred; December, one thousand.

*The first meeting of the Trustees was held in the old fort at the foot of Twelfth Street, on the 7th of February, 1781, and was attended by John Todd, jr., Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, and Marsham Brashears. They resolved that the county surveyor should run a line separating the upper half of the Connolly land dedicated to Louisville from the lower half; that the owners of lots drawn on the 24th of April, 1779, should give thirty feet on the south side of Main Street, so as to make that street one hundred and twenty feet wide; that the county surveyor should lay off the balance of the thousand acres taken from Connolly into town lots; that Captain Meredith Price should be clerk, and give notice of a sale of lots at

succeeding forty-eight years the city was governed by Trustees either appointed by the legislature or elected by the people, and although its progress was slow under their rule its population increased from about one hundred to nearly ten thousand, and many measures had their origin, which not only served the purpose for which they were intended but exerted such a continuous influence upon the growth of the city as to be worthy of notice on this occasion.

Forfeiture of the Connolly Lands.

The land on which the city of Louisville was laid out had a double forfeiture from Dr. John Connolly, to whom it originally belonged. It was forfeited by the

the next April term of court; and that George Slaughter, William Pope, John Floyd, and Marsham Brashears should act as a committee to arrange with Jacob Myers for cutting a canal and erecting a grist-mill. If the Trustees had adhered to their resolve to make Main Street one hundred and twenty feet wide instead of ninety, they would have shown a broader sense of municipal wants than they did in certain other acts. Their resolve to lay off the balance of the thousand acres into town lots caused them and their successors much trouble. They appointed and paid no less than half a dozen surveyors to lay off the town and make maps of it; and when the work was finally done all the lots laid off were sold, except the court-house square and the graveyard, and they owned neither a lot in the town nor even a map of it. They resolved to have a sale of lots at the next April court; but the Indians had not been consulted, and they not only had no sale, but did not meet again until June 4, 1783. It does not appear what canal was to be cut for the mill of Jacob Myers, but tradition says it was a canal on the Shippingport point to utilize the fall of the rapids, as was done later by the Tarascons for their flouring-mill in Shippingport.

Virginia Legislature vesting it in Trustees for the town of Louisville, and it was forfeited by the verdict of an escheating jury on the 1st of July, 1780. On this last named date George May, as escheator, assembled a jury at Lexington, Ky., consisting of Daniel Boone, John Bowman, Nathaniel Randolph, Waller Overton, Robert McAfee, Edward Cather, Henry Wilson, Joseph Willis, Paul Froman, Jerry Tilford, James Wood, and Thomas Grant, who, being sworn to try whether John Connolly took sides with the British against the Colonists in the Revolutionary War, and whether he had any lands at the time, rendered a verdict, that on the 19th of April, 1775, the said Connolly was a British subject, who of his own free will departed from the States and joined the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and that on the Fourth of July, 1776, the said Connolly was possessed of two thousand acres on the Ohio opposite to the Falls.*

*Dr. John Connolly, who was the first owner of the land on which our city was laid out, must always be an interesting character to Louisvillians. He was a bold, shrewd, and unscrupulous man; but neither for these nor for any other qualities can his connection with the origin of the city of Louisville be ignored. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, toward the middle of the last century, and at an early age became connected with the Royal troops as Surgeon's Mate. For this service he was given two thousand acres of land, which he located at the Falls of the Ohio. He was an intriguer by nature, and when Lord Dunmore placed him in charge of Fort Pitt he soon got into quarrels which led to the Indian troubles of 1774 and the battle of Point Pleasant. In 1775 he undertook to organize a band of Indians, renegades, and tories, to be called the "Loyal Foresters," to be used against the revolting

This act of escheat by the jury was supposed to be in the County of Kentucky, but it was a mistake. Kentucky was originally a part of Fincastle County of Virginia, and on the 31st of December, 1776, the County of Kentucky, comprehending the present State of that name, was carved out of Fincastle. On the 1st of May, 1780, the act of the Legislature of Virginia dividing Kentucky County into Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln counties took effect, so that this act of confiscation really occurred in Fayette County. A singular coincidence was the final step of the legislature at Richmond confiscating the Connolly property and the verdict of the escheating jury at Lexington, five hundred miles distant, on the same 1st of July, 1780.

Colonies in the West. He was arrested near Hagerstown, while on his way to the West to execute his plans, with his instructions from Lord Dunmore concealed in the handle of his portmanteau. He was imprisoned and kept confined until the Revolutionary War was nearly at an end. Under pretense of looking after his lands at the Falls of the Ohio, he was in Kentucky in 1788, and conferred with some of our leading citizens about help from Great Britain for the Kentuckians to take the Spanish possessions at the South and open the navigation of the Mississippi River. He was one of the best informed men of his times about western lands, and had in mind the seating of a colony in this region, with the Falls of the Ohio as headquarters. It was with this view that he located his two thousand acres at the Falls. Lord Dunmore was his strong friend, and there is no calculating what he might have accomplished had not the Revolutionary War broken up his far-reaching and deep-scheming plans.

Indian Conflicts.

Our fathers at the Falls of the Ohio had no great Indian battles to fight, as did their brethren at Boonesborough, Harrodsburg, Bryant's, and other stations. The few savages who did mischief would come either singly or in squads, and generally the contest with them was man to man. The presence of General Clark, who was a terror to the Indians, may have had some influence in keeping off large parties of them, and hence they only approached the Falls by stealth instead of open battle; yet the annoyances they gave the early settlers were neither few nor trivial. The conflicts, however, were sometimes as much calculated to excite merriment as sorrow.

In the fall of 1780 two brothers, Adam and Jacob Wickersham, went to their garden to get a mess of pumpkins. Jacob had filled his bag and had it on his shoulder when an Indian sprang upon him, tomahawk in hand, with the purpose of making him a prisoner. Jacob at once threw his bag of pumpkins on the Indian, which brought the savage to the ground with the bag across his body. Before the Indian could get rid of his load Jacob was well on his way to the fort at the foot

of Twelfth Street, and could not be overtaken. In the mean time another Indian had taken in hand to capture Adam. They were on different sides of the fence that surrounded the pumpkin patch, and thus ran parallel with one another until they came to a deep ditch, which Adam cleared with a bound. The Indian could not make the leap, and, despairing of capturing his prisoner alive, threw his tomahawk at him on the other side of the ditch and struck him with the handle instead of the blade. The blow simply gave Adam an additional impetus in the way he was going to the fort, where he soon arrived in safety and joined his brother.

In March, 1781, quite a large party of Indians came over to Louisville and killed Colonel William Linn, Captain Abraham Tipton, Captain John Chapman, and several other persons. Captain Aquila Whitaker raised a company and went in pursuit of them. A part of them were trailed to the river below the Falls, and, it being supposed that they had crossed the river, Captain Whitaker and his men took canoes to cross in pursuit. They were scarcely out from the shore when the Indians, till then concealed on this side of the river, fired upon the boats and wounded nine of the party. The boats put back to the shore and the Indians were attacked and dispersed.

In 1781 the largest body of Indians that had yet threatened Louisville were hovering around Squire Boone's Station, where Shelbyville now stands. To aid the inhabitants of the beleaguered station to escape to the stronger forts on Beargrass Creek, Colonel John Floyd, with a company from his own and other stations on Beargrass, marched to the rescue. He was defeated by overwhelming numbers and lost half of his men. In this disastrous conflict some of the best citizens of Louisville and the adjacent stations lost their lives.

Two years afterwards, in 1783, while Colonel Floyd was riding from Spring Station to his own station on Beargrass Creek, he was shot by an Indian in ambush. His brother Charles, who was with him, abandoned his own horse and, leaping up behind the wounded man, held him in the saddle and spurred his horse to the station. Here Colonel Floyd soon afterwards died of the wound, and thus perished one of the most useful men of the infant settlement. He was a man of liberal education and of superior mind, and had he been spared would have helped Clark and Logan and Shelby and Innes to shape the destinies of young Kentucky.

In 1784 William and Asahel Linn, sons of Colonel William Linn, in company with William Wells and Nicholas Brashears, went out from the city to hunt. A

cub bear was killed, and, while William Linn was strapping the bear to his shoulders to carry it home, a party of Indians sprang upon him and the other boys and bore them all prisoners to White River in Indiana. Here they remained until the fall of the year, when Wells was carried to another town by his captors. The two Linn boys and Brashears now determined to make their escape. At night they rose and stunned by blows the old squaw with whom they were living. They traveled by night and hid by day until they reached the Ohio where Jeffersonville now stands. Here they hallooed and made signs for help, but their friends on this side, thinking it was an Indian ruse, paid no attention to them. Fearing to be overtaken by their pursuers, the three boys bound some logs together with grape-vines, and the two Linn boys, not being able to swim, were placed upon the frail raft, while young Brashears swam and pushed it across the river.* Wells did not get home for several years afterwards, but his stay among the Indians taught him their language, which proved

* In the matter of the four Louisville boys captured by the Indians in 1784, I have followed the original account as given by Mann Butler in the Directory of 1832. I do not believe, however, that the Linn boys were not able to swim. They were raised on Beargrass Creek, near the Ohio, and it is not likely that they had not learned to swim in the waters so near to them. In fact I have heard from old citizens who knew them that they could swim like ducks, and the probability is that young Brashears rode on the raft for want of being

useful to General Wayne in his campaign of 1794 against the Indians.

In the following year, 1785, a man named Squires went out for a hunt in the suburbs of the town. A slight snow had fallen upon the ground, and an Indian tracked him to a sycamore tree, near the mouth of Bear-grass Creek, where Squires had treed a raccoon and was preparing to secure it. The Indian came suddenly upon Squires at the base of the tree, and then a race began around the tree, the Indian after Squires and Squires after the Indian. Finally both became weary of the chase, and each at the same time taking the idea of escape by leaving the tree, the Indian shot off in one direction and Squires in another, much to the satisfaction of both. Neither seemed disposed to renew the tread-mill chase around the tree, but pursued the course he had taken unmolested by the other. The Indian lost his prisoner and Squires his raccoon, but both no doubt were satisfied with the loss.

In 1793 a party of Indians captured a boy named

able to swim, while the Linn boys swam by its side and pushed it across the river. I have also heard from old citizens that this Brashears boy was not named Nicholas, but was named Walter, and that it was he who afterwards became famous for amputation at the hip-joint in 1806. His father, Nacy Brashears, came from Maryland to this country the year in which this capture was made, and young Walter was then about the right age for being captured by Indians and ridden on a raft by his comrades.

Abram Keller at Easton's mill, and by some strange fancy gave him a scalping-knife, a tomahawk, and a pipe and turned him loose with this equipment. What use the boy made of these instruments of war and peace in after years is not known. His father lost his life in the Illinois campaign, and the son, having thus felt the evils of war, may have preferred the friendly pipe to the hostile tomahawk and scalping-knife.

As evidence of the annoyance of the people of Louisville and its vicinity, and the late day at which it was kept up by the Indians, it may be stated that in 1795 a number of citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County bound themselves by a written contract to pay the sum set opposite to their names for Indian scalps taken within the vicinity. To this contract appear the names of some of our best known pioneers.*

Our first inhabitants, though comparatively little

* The following is a copy of an old manuscript contract by which our citizens bound themselves to pay for Indian scalps:

"We, the subscribers, promise to pay the sum annexed to our respective names for every Indian scalp taken in the County of Jefferson, on the west of the main road leading from Louisville to Shepherdsville, within ten months from date—10th March, 1795.

	£	s
James Asturgus, jr., Pd,	3	
James Isle,		12
Con Cumins,		12
Perry Guld,	2	8
Isaac Laif, Pd,	1	10
Math. Love, Pd,		12
Joseph Brooks, if taken between the road from the Falls to Shepherdsville and the mouth of Salt River and the Ohio,	1	10
John McKindo,		18

punished by the Indians, had more serious difficulties to contend with in establishing their town at the Falls than attended similar enterprises at other points. Besides clearing away a dense forest with thick undergrowth, they had to fill up deep ponds and drain wet lands, and contend with malarial diseases which were more formidable than savages. The right men, however, for the work to be done came to the infant settlement and overcame all difficulties; and we are here to-day to recall their hardy deeds and to pay fitting honors to their memories.

Early Hotels at the Falls.

Important persons in all new settlements which are to become permanent and prosperous are landlords, mechanics, preachers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and manufacturers. The pioneers of Louisville had a double

	£	s
James Quartimas,		12
Robt. McLeland, Paid,		10
Joe Robb,	1	4
Thos. Donnohue,		12
Joseph Boninun,		12
Leonard Colland,		12
James Kerlin,		12
John Kidd,	1	4
Garet Pendergrast,		15
W. Sullivan, for one scalp, paid,		12
Charles Beeler, Paid,		10
Alexander Graham, Paid,		12
James Adams, Paid,		12
Joseph Dannaker,	1	
Richard Parks,		12
Geo. Spaw,		6
John Quelim,		12
Samuel Welsh,		6
Joseph Delany,		6
Sept. Blackwell, Pd,		6
Thos. McKenney, Pd,		18
Thos. M. Winn, Pd,		12

reason for having an abundance of hotels. By an old law of Virginia, which had existed since 1663, no charge could be made for entertainment in a private house without a special contract; and the emigrants, taking advantage of this law, often imposed upon the hospitable settlers. The only remedy was to have a tavern license, which was authority for charging for food and lodging. The numbers of immigrants landing at the Falls as a starting point for other localities made numerous hotels absolutely necessary for their maintenance. Hence, as soon as the people left the forts and erected their dwellings outside of the stations, we find many good citizens turning their residences into hotels. Among the most distinguished landlords of Louisville in the infancy of the town were Mark Thomas, Patrick Joyes, Edward Tyler, John Harrison, Andrew Heth, Robert Elliott, William Pope, James Fontaine, and James Winn. Mark Thomas was probably the most famous of all our early hosts. His table was so enticing with its well-served game that even the Trustees of the town were on one occasion drawn out of their official way to enjoy a good meal at his table at the expense of the town.

Our First Mechanics.

In the beginning of Louisville, as in the origin of other places, almost every man had to be a mechanic. Houses had to be built; and, as they required no particular skill in the style and structure, all able-bodied citizens could join in their construction. Now and then, however, there was something for the professional joiner to do, and a carpenter by the name of Joseph Cyrus became famous. There was thought to be something about the pitch of the board roofs and the location of the glassless windows and the elevation of the wooden chimneys of the log cabins built by Cyrus that favorably distinguished them from all others. All could not readily see these particular advantages, but whether they could or not Cyrus was the fashionable mechanic, and the fashionable emigrant had to have his fashionable services about his fashionable house, even if it was nothing but rough logs.

Early Preachers.

There was no effort on the part of the pioneers to carry religion to the Falls, as did the Spaniards and the French to their missions. Nevertheless preachers

were early and abundant in Louisville. The names of Squire Boone and William Marshall, both Baptist preachers, appear to the petition of 1779 to the Legislature of Virginia for establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio. And in a few years thereafter William Whitaker, Tera Templin, Elijah Craig, William Hickman, and sixteen others had preached in Louisville. They had no churches in which to preach, but first from platforms in the courts of the stations and then from stumps in the surrounding forests, as well as from the floors of private houses, they preached as earnestly and as proudly, and at as great length, it may be added, as if they had stood in paneled pulpits beneath gilded domes.

Our First Physicians.

Doctors also came early to the Falls, and there was need of them. George Hartt was among the signers of the petition in 1779 for the settlement of Louisville. He did not long remain in Louisville before going to Nelson County for permanent residence, but was here long enough to make some curious charges for practice. In May, 1780, he made out a bill against George Clear for $240 for eight doses of calomel, and $240 more for

four blistering plasters, making a total of $480 for eight doses of medicine and four plasters. Of course the pay for such charges must have been in continental money, then as sixty to one less valuable than silver. Dr. Alexander Skinner came soon after Doctor Hartt, and, besides being an excellent physician, bore himself as a wonderful stickler for professional terms. He was even so formal as to carry his Latin prescriptions into the bills he made out against his patients.* He was a fine doctor, but so given to cursing things in general and particular that in May, 1784, he was indicted by the grand jury for profane swearing. Soon after Hartt and Skinner came such physicians and surgeons as

*In 1784 Doctor Skinner made out an itemized account against James Winn for professional services. The account is too long for insertion here, but the following items taken from it will indicate a peculiarity of medical practice at that early date:

			£	s	d
August	17.	To Visit V S B & Hemit. Sudor febrif.,		18	
	19.	To Visit and pilul. Specif. No. X, 11,	1	10	
	20.	To Visit and prescription,		12	
	20.	To Advice & Anodyne Mixt.,		12	
	21.	To Visit & Attendance,		12	
Sept.	2.	To Advice & Bleeding,		12	
	6.	To Visit & febrif. Mixture,		18	
		To Pilul. purg. Specif.,		10	
	10.	To Pulv. Linofic. Comp. No. X,		6	
	12.	To Visit & pulv. Ipic.,		18	
	13.	To Laud. Liquid,		6	
	14.	To Visit, Pilul. Specif. No. IX & Elixer Vitriol,	1	2	6
	18.	To Visit & pilul. Antidysont No. V, 1,		15	
	19.	To ℥iss Manna,		6	

Richard Ferguson, W. T. Galt, James C. Johnston, and others worthy to lay the foundation for the great medical reputation the City of the Falls has since maintained.*

Our First Lawyers.

There was need also for lawyers in early Louisville, and they were not slow in appearing. Besides the troubles which grew out of conflicting land titles, the pioneers would fight and sometimes bite off one another's ears and gouge out one another's eyes. They also amused themselves by talking about one another in any but complimentary terms when they had nothing else to do. The early records of our courts show suits for slander and libel as well as for assault and battery. Almost every immigrant who came to the Falls, whether to remain or to remove to another point, wanted legal advice about his real estate or his personal property, or his neighbors or himself, and the infant town was a rich field for lawyers. One of the first dozen suits brought was by Eli Cleveland against General George Rogers Clark. Andrew Scott was Cleveland's lawyer, while James Berwick appeared for Clark, and the suit was brought for the September term, 1781. Cleveland

*See Appendix J.

had a keg of whisky which General Clark wanted for himself and soldiers in the expedition of 1780 against the Ohio Indians. Cleveland liked his whisky too well to sell it, and General Clark impressed it. Cleveland afterwards sued General Clark for the whisky, and one of the amusing features of the suit was the old style pleadings used by Lawyer Scott. The declaration stated that Cleveland casually lost his keg of whisky and that Clark opportunely found it. Lawyer Scott was famous for substituting such names as Dreadnaught, Seekright, Badtitle, etc., for John Doe and Richard Doe in land suits. Other distinguished members of the Louisville bar were John Todd, jr., Benjamin Sebastian, Gabriel J. Johnston, Walker Daniel, Stephen Ormsby, and John Rice Jones. In these early times, however, lawyers went from one bar to another, and at one time or another most of the learned lawyers of the State practiced in Louisville. The names of Christopher Greenup, George Muter, James Hughes, William McClung, William Murray, Buckner Thruston, Thomas Todd, Ninian Edwards, and others who made fame at other points, all appear upon the list of early lawyers sworn in at the Louisville bar. The first suits were tried in the old fort on the river-bank at the foot of Twelfth Street. In 1783 a court-house was ordered to be built, and in 1784

it was ready for use. It was not much improvement, however, upon the rude rooms used in the fort. It was a one-story log house, twenty feet long by sixteen feet wide, with board roof and puncheon floor. Two ells alike roughly built served for jury-rooms. It stood near where the present court-house stands, and within those rough walls the lawyers pleaded, the ministers preached, and the politicians harangued until 1788, when a new Temple of Justice, forty feet square and two stories high, was built of stone. The first court-house was burnt in 1787, and with it were consumed many of the early records of Louisville and Jefferson County.

First Dry Goods Store.

In 1783 Daniel Broadhead opened the first dry goods store in Louisville. It was called a dry goods store, but it contained every kind of thing that was bought or sold. Most of the goods were carried from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh on pack-horses, and then in flatboats to Louisville. Here the belles soon began to appear in gorgeous calico dresses, with straw bonnets on their heads and cotton handkerchiefs in their hands. It must be said, however, that in this early store were to be found silks, satins, and broadcloths. When St. John de Creve-

couer landed at Louisville, in 1784, he saw a boat at the wharf bearing a party of seventeen persons on a pleasure excursion, and all the gentlemen wore silk stockings, while all the ladies had parasols over their heads. This Broadhead store was a double log cabin, with board roof and puncheon floor, on the north side of Main Street between Fifth and Sixth. Here the women from the surrounding country brought their home-made linen, linsey, jeans, and maple sugar, and the men their tobacco, corn, pork, and peltry, and exchanged them for such store articles as they wanted. Every thing needed by the pioneers could be had at this store — dry goods and groceries, china and glassware, hardware and medicines, pewter ware and wooden ware, liquors and trinkets, implements and furniture being sold over the same board counter. For some time Broadhead had a monopoly of the trade. The only opposition was from John Sanders, who had moored a flatboat on the corner of Third and Main and turned it into a store. Sanders, however, only dealt in peltry, while Broadhead traded in every thing handled by the merchant or produced in the country. His sugar, coffee, tea, etc., were brought from New Orleans, where a trade was kept up with the Spaniards. A flatboat would go down loaded with tobacco, corn, pork, skins, etc., and a keel would come up loaded with

groceries, hardware, and other articles too heavy to be brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore over the mountains.

The First Gunsmith.

An all-important industry to a settlement which depended much on hunting for sustenance was that of the gunsmith. Hence in 1782 we find Michael Humble with his gunsmith's shop at the Falls of the Ohio, and a lad named John Stewart bound to him by order of the County Court to learn gunsmithing. Humble's shop was on Twelfth Street, under cover of the guns of the fort, and here in 1782 he made a rifle for Daniel Boone which still exists. It was a flint-lock gun with a hammered barrel almost as long as its owner. It was thought in those early times that the longer the barrel the more accurate the carrying of the bullet. Boone could stand up without bending and blow into the muzzle of his rifle when he wanted to clear it of smoke after firing.

First Social Party.

Life in Louisville among the pioneers, though very different from what we see it now, had its enjoyments as well as we have ours. The first social party of which we have any record, except what was called a house-

warming at the Twelfth Street fort on the 25th of December, 1778, to celebrate the first Christmas, was in honor of the first crop of wheat that was raised at the Falls, in 1783. The wheat when ripe was cut with a reap-hook, threshed with a flail, ground on a hand-mill, and bolted through a gauze handkerchief which Mrs. Martha Donne, wife of Captain John Donne, who gave the party, brought from Pennsylvania. The flour thus made was shortened with raccoon fat and baked upon a skillet, and the *élite* of the town invited to feast upon a flour cake. Of course they had a dance after the feast, and midnight found them cutting pigeon-wings and trotting jigs.

Legislative Acts Obtained by the Trustees.

While Louisville was under the government of Trustees the legislature was called upon for but few laws to enable them to conduct the affairs of the city. The common law then in force seems to have afforded these early guardians of our municipal rights nearly all the authority they needed. All the laws they asked of the legislature during the forty-eight years they ruled would not cover the space upon the statute book of a few ordinary amendments to a modern charter. And they would

have been fewer still but for the efforts of Colonel John Campbell to get the Legislature of Virginia to pass acts in his own favor. Some of them, however, relate to subjects the benefits of which we yet enjoy, and they may be properly enough referred to here.

Origin of Tobacco Inspections.

As early as the year 1795 an act was passed suppressing the tobacco warehouse owned by Colonel John Campbell,* in Shippingport, and establishing in its place a new one located near the mouth of Beargrass Creek, where inspectors were to be appointed by law and their inspections governed by law. From this time, therefore, we may date that policy which, protected by law and con-

*Colonel John Campbell was an Irishman by birth, but came to America when quite young. He became interested in the town of Louisville as early as the 11th of February, 1774, when he and John Connolly jointly bought the Warrendorff tract of two thousand acres lying at the foot of the Falls. At the same time Campbell secured one half of the Connolly tract of two thousand acres immediately opposite the Falls. A town had been laid off on this Connolly land in 1773 by Captain Thomas Bullitt, and in 1774 Campbell joined Connolly in advertising lots for sale in this town. In 1779 Campbell was taken prisoner, while on his way from Louisville to Pittsburgh, by the Indians who defeated Colonel Rogers at the mouth of the Miami, and was detained in Canada until 1784. On being released he came immediately to Kentucky and made the work of the Trustees to establish Louisville hot and hard by compelling them to pay him the proceeds of the sales of lots, as fast as the lots could be sold, in liquidation of debts he held against Connolly and McKee. He was several times a member of the Virginia Legislature from Kentucky,

ducted on sound business principles, has made Louisville the largest and most important of tobacco markets — a market in which no less than seventy thousand hogsheads of leaf tobacco are now annually sold.

The Beginning of Fire Companies.

In 1798 an act was obtained for the establishing of fire companies. Our first settlers had no idea of steam fire-engines, nor even of the old hand engines which immediately preceded them. The first companies used buckets only, and battled with fires as best they could by forming men in rows from the water to the fire and handing full buckets from one to another to pour upon it. Old things have passed away, and we now have ten steam engines, one chemical engine, and two hook-and-

and wielded such an influence in that body as to get all the acts that he wanted passed against Louisville and in his interest. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of 1792, and had the honor of attaching his name to the celebrated Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 as Speaker of the Senate. He died in Fayette County in 1799, and, being unmarried and without children, his large estate went by will to Allen Campbell, his half-brother. Allen Campbell next died, and at his death the property went to his half-brother, Robert Campbell, and his half-sister, Sarah Beard. Next Robert Campbell died, and his part of the estate going to Sarah Beard, she had the whole of it. Fortunatus Cosby in 1806 bought out Mrs. Beard and became the owner of all the estate that was left. He paid for it the sum of $10,000, and it placed him in possession of so many vacant lots that he is said by tradition to have sometimes put them up as stakes in a social game of poker, of which he was very fond.

ladder trucks, which render property comparatively safe from the ravages of fire. Our fire department costs the city about one hundred thousand dollars per year; but it controls fires so that it is seldom that a house is consumed, and still more seldom that the flame passes from one building to another.

Falls Pilots Authorized.

In 1797 the office of Falls pilot was established by law, and the authority given to the County Court to appoint none but competent men to the place. Captain James Patton was the first pilot to hold this office and to officially conduct a boat over the falls. The wisdom of this law was soon shown by the lives and property saved in the dangerous passage of the rapids.

Origin of Our Police.

In 1810 the Trustees awoke to the necessity of appointing policemen for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and John Ferguson and Edward Dowler, on a salary of $250 per year, were the first guardians of the city who ever acted in this capacity. From this humble beginning the police force of our city has grown into a chief at a salary of

$1,800, four lieutenants at $840 each, and a force of one hundred and forty-four sergeants and policemen, all costing the city about $100,000 per year, and affording our city protection equal to that of any municipality in the country.

Beginning of Street Paving.

In 1813 an act was passed authorizing the paving of Main Street from Third to Sixth. Previous to this time there was no authority for a paved street in the city. Planks were laid along the sidewalks for footmen, but the streets were then knee deep in mud in winter and dust in summer, and passage through them by man or beast was often attended with great difficulty.

We now have about two hundred miles of paved streets, some of which are as well done as any in the country.

Beginning of Charitable Institutions.

In 1817 the legislature incorporated the Louisville Hospital, an institution which reflects much honor upon the charity of Thomas Prather and Cuthbert Bullitt, who donated the land on which it was erected. The many strangers without homes or friends whom it has

rescued from disease, or whose final struggles with death it has mitigated with kind attention, will forever reward the charity which established it.

Canal Around the Falls.

In 1825 the canal around the Falls was authorized by the legislature, and thus a great obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio overcome. It required five years of heavy work and the expenditure of $750,000 to finish it sufficiently for the steamboat Uncas to make the first passage through it, December 21, 1830; but the benefits to commerce justified all the time and money spent. The necessity of such a work was understood by the first settlers of the city, and as early as 1793 a plan of the Falls, with the course of the canal nearly as it now runs, appears upon the map of Captain Imlay, published in London.

First Enlargement of the City.

In 1827 the last act of the legislature affecting our city under the rule of the Trustees was passed. It was an act to add Preston's enlargement to the city. The Preston tract from which this enlargement came was a thousand-acre survey, immediately to the east of the

Connolly forfeiture, which was patented to William Preston, grandfather of our present General William Preston, July 17, 1780. Since that time numerous enlargements have been made to our city, all of which have swelled its area many times beyond what it originally was.

Introduction of Steamboats.

But the one great event which pushed forward the interests of Louisville while governed by Trustees was the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels on water. Previous to this discovery flats, barges, and keel-boats did all the carrying trade of our city, as well as that of others on the Ohio. One ship is recorded to have sailed upon the waters of the Ohio, and to have reached our city from the Monongahela River, where she was built in June, 1800. She went on her way down the Ohio and Mississippi with a cargo of peltry, meat, flour, etc., to the Gulf, and made a number of trips between New Orleans and New York. She was never suited, however, for the trade of the Ohio, and our commerce before steam navigation depended upon the old-fashioned keels, barges, and flats, which so often became the prizes of outlaws who dwelt in bands on the western waters and followed piracy as a profession.

First Steamboats on the Ohio.

In 1811 the first steamboat that ever moved upon the Ohio was the Orleans,* built at Pittsburgh by Fulton and Livingston. In October she arrived at Louisville in the night, and aroused the inhabitants from their slumbers by the loud puffings of her steam. She was wrecked near Baton Rouge in 1814 by a sunken tree. The Comet appeared in 1813, the Vesuvius and the Enterprise in 1814, and the Ætna, Dispatch, and Buffalo in 1815.

Captain Shreve Annuls Fulton's Patent.

In 1816 Captain H. M. Shreve, a citizen of Louisville, brought out the steamboat Washington and placed her in the trade between this city and New Orleans.

* The Orleans appeared at Louisville under the command of Captain Roosevelt, with George Baker as engineer, Andrew Jack as pilot, and six hands to serve as firemen and for all other purposes. She was a side-wheel, single-deck vessel, with a capacity of two hundred tons. She was built in the ship-yard of Fulton and Livingston, at Pittsburgh, and launched on the 15th of October, 1811. She had but one boiler, and that was placed in the hull of the vessel. The paddle-wheels were without boxing, and in their revolutions reminded one somewhat of a windmill. Her smoke-stack rose from the center of the hull, and she had a mast in the front and rear. Her cabin covered about three fourths of the deck, leaving the other portion vacant at the stern. She had a low-pressure engine, made by Watt & Bolton, which

To the resistance which this gentleman made to the monopoly claimed by Fulton to the navigation of our western waters by steamboats we owe the rapid development of steamboat navigation. Captain Shreve launched his vessel in defiance of the patent of Fulton, and when he arrived at New Orleans his boat was seized, as he expected. He replevied his steamer and tested the validity of the patent in the courts. He won the suit, and the patent of Fulton was gone forever. From this time forward navigation by steam was free to all, and steamboats multiplied on the Ohio with wonderful rapidity.

Fitch the Inventor of Steamboats.

The truth is, Fulton was not the inventor of the steamboat, and had no just right to the patent he claimed. The high honor of successfully applying steam

afforded power enough to drive her from Pittsburgh to Louisville in four days. She was built for the Mississippi between Natchez and New Orleans, but was delayed by low water when she reached the Falls and ran between Louisville and Cincinnati until the water rose high enough for her to pass the rapids, which was not until the middle of December. This delay gave her the opportunity of being in the midst of the greatest natural convulsion that has occurred in the Mississippi Valley during the historic period. She rode through the raging waters of the earthquake of December, 1811, which changed the face of the country in southwestern Kentucky and in parts of Tennessee and Missouri. A lake fifty miles in length and twenty in breadth was formed, and the banks of the Mississippi so changed by submerged portions that pilots had to learn anew their landmarks.

to the propulsion of vessels upon water belongs to John Fitch, one of the Kentucky pioneers. He came here as a surveyor of lands in 1778, and during that year secured one thousand acres for himself. As early as 1785 he showed models of his boat to different States, and asked exclusive privileges for his invention. In 1787, 1788, and 1789 he so far perfected his boat as to make passages between Philadelphia and Burlington. There were difficulties, however, which he had not overcome, and he had not the means to remove them. He became despondent, took to drinking, and left others to make fame and fortune out of a discovery which had only brought him poverty and disappointment. Having gone through with all of his property except his land, he bargained with his tavern-keeper to give him one half of it if he would board him the balance of his life and allow him a pint of whisky per day. The pint per day failing to quench his thirst, he bargained for more and increased the quantity of land to pay for it. He died in 1798, and was buried at Bardstown, Ky., where "unhonored and unsung" repose the remains of him whose genius did away with the old craft that crept lazily along the current of our rivers, and gave us in their stead those leviathans of the waves which rush along with unfelt burdens against wind and tide and current.

We claim, therefore, among those whose memory we would honor on this occasion, the pioneer, John Fitch, and the native-born citizen, H. M. Shreve — the first the inventor of the steamboat, and the second the destroyer of the monopoly which burdened its beginning with unjust imposts. Nor should we omit the name of James Rumsey, another of our inventive citizens, who as early as 1784 exhibited to General Washington the model of a steamboat for stemming the current of our rivers, nor Edward West, who in 1794 made a small steamboat which moved successfully upon the waters of the Elkhorn at Lexington, Kentucky. Wherever the armaments of war and the fleets of commerce move by steam upon the waters of the world, these distinguished names should not be forgotten. No discovery in modern or ancient times has made a mightier revolution in the carrying trade of the world and in the mode of travel. It has shortened the distance between continents and contracted the length of rivers. It has overcome the winds and the waves of the seas, and brought back the scattered nations of the earth into one family.

How Our Ancestors Lived and Dressed.

The first inhabitants of Louisville dwelt in cabins built of logs laid one above the other, with a space

between filled with clay, and the roof of boards held in place by poles across them. The light entered by a hole from which a section of one of the logs had been cut on the side opposite to another hole cut for a door, which was a larger opening sawed through several of the logs and closed by puncheons on wooden hinges. Occasionally four posts were planted in the ground, and the sides boarded up with planks cut by hand with the whipsaw or obtained from flatboats that had come down the river. But such houses were a luxurious scarcity. The furniture consisted of wooden spoons and forks and noggins and pails and plates and dishes made in the country, and ovens and case-knives of iron brought at great labor and expense from the old country. The dining-table was a slab set on four sticks, and the bed either a buffalo robe laid on the floor or on two poles with one end in a crack between two logs and the other in the prong of a wooden fork fastened in the floor, upon which boards were laid to receive the bedding. The rifle, the powder-horn, the bullet-bag, the tomahawk, and the hunting-knife were parts of the furniture of every house, and usually occupied the most conspicuous place on a rack made of the horns of the deer. Generally the floor of a house was the native soil leveled and well packed; and if there was a wooden floor, it was of logs split in half

and the flat sides hewed smooth with an adze or a broad-axe. The men hunted the game, cleared the land, raised the crop, pounded the grain in the mortar or ground it on the hand-mill, fought the Indians, and did the out-door work in general. The women milked the cows, spun the yarn, wove the cloth, knit the socks, made the garments, cooked the meals, and attended to all house-hold work. If a new house was to be raised in the neighborhood, all the men joined to help, and if a new quilt was to be made, all the women assisted in the stitching. The hunting-shirt, a kind of blouse reaching from the neck to the knees, with large sleeves, hanging cape, and a belt to fasten it around the waist, was worn by all the men. Breeches made of buckskin or linsey, a cap of raccoon skin, leggins and moccasins made of deer skin, and a shirt of such cotton or linen as could be gotten, completed the dress of the men. The women wore linen sunbonnets, linsey dresses, woolen stockings, cotton handkerchiefs, and home-made shoes; and if now and then a ruffle or a buckle appeared, it was a relic of olden times brought from the mother country. Wool hats were a rarity to the men, and straw bonnets only worn by ladies who could afford something better than the home-made hood. The food of all were the game of the forest, milk, butter, cheese, cornbread, hominy, mush, the wild nuts and the wild fruits of the country.

First Brick House.

In 1789 the pioneers began to live better, and Frederick Augustus Kaye, weary of logs and boards, erected the first brick house in Louisville. It stood on the south side of Market between Fifth and Sixth streets, and the bricks of which it was constructed came from Pittsburgh. It was a two-story parallelogram, with two rooms above and two below on the side of a hall. It was pulled down in 1835, and some of the bricks are now in the pavement around the house of B. F. Rudy, on First Street.

First Newspapers.

During the reign of the Trustees a number of newspapers were established in Louisville, but none of them now exists. In the year 1801 the Farmers' Library, the first newspaper in our city, was issued by Samuel Vail,* and continued until 1808, when it was succeeded by the Louisville Gazette. In 1806 the Western American, the second newspaper in our city, was begun by F. Peniston. It was of short duration, and its editor went to St. Louis the same year. In 1810 the Western Courier was established by Nicholas

* See Appendix K.

Clark. About the same time the Louisville Correspondent was started by Colonel E. C. Barry. On the first of July, 1818, the Public Advertiser was first issued by Shadrack Penn. In 1826 Doctor Buchanan and W. W. Worseley began the publication of the Focus, which was afterwards merged in the Louisville Journal. Not long after this started the first of the three great daily papers, which, on the 8th of November, 1868, were consolidated into the present Courier-Journal. These were the Journal, first issued November 24, 1830, the Courier, June 3, 1844, and the Democrat, July 17, 1844.* When George D. Prentice began the Journal, Shadrack Penn was at the head of the Advertiser, which he had established twelve years before. The war which was so fiercely waged between these two great editors began soon and lasted long. Prentice led the Whig party and Penn the Democratic, and no two editors in this country ever conducted their papers with more ability. They sparkled with wit, burned with satire, glowed with eloquence, and gave forth able specimens of as good English as had ever appeared in a daily paper.

* The newspaper men who conceived and accomplished this great combination were Walter N. Haldeman and Henry Watterson. Mr. Haldeman had then been in the newspaper business ever since 1843, when he bought the Daily Dime to secure a debt due to him, and had had the experience which a quarter of a century at the head of the old Louisville Daily Courier had given

Each party, the Whig for Prentice and the Democratic for Penn, claimed the victory for its favorite; but it may be doubted if Penn or any other writer for a daily political paper in this or any other country ever surpassed George D. Prentice. His wit, his drollery, his humor, his satire, his logic, his eloquence, and his learning were equal to all occasions, and he wrote the English language with such purity, such precision and force as to express every thought with the best effect. Numerous other publications, daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, some political, some literary, some religious, and some scientific, have since been started in our city, but the only dailies now issued are the Courier-Journal, the Commercial, and the Post, in English, and the Anzeiger and Volksblatt, in German. Of those now being issued bi-weekly, weekly, and monthly there are over forty, whose aggregate circulation is very great—a single one of them, the "Home and Farm," claiming a circulation of seventy thousand.

him. He was a veteran newspaper man and had the foresight to know that a combination of the Journal, the Courier, and the Democrat would prove successful. Mr. Watterson, not so old in years, had had sufficient experience as a journalist to feel and know that his brilliant pen would do its full share towards the success of the great combination. The twelve years which have passed since the Courier-Journal began from this combination are proof sufficient that Haldeman and Watterson did not miscalculate when these three daily papers were consolidated into one. The Courier-Journal now ranks great among the great newspapers of the world.

First Churches.

In 1811 the first Catholic Church was built in Louisville, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Main streets.* The lot on which it stood was used as a burying-ground, and years afterwards, in excavations for buildings on the adjacent streets, human skeletons were found in unknown graves. In 1812 the first Methodist Church was erected on the north side of Market between Seventh and Eighth streets. In 1816 the first Presbyterian Church was erected on the west side of Fourth Street between Market and Jefferson. In 1825 Christ Church, the first Episcopal edifice in the city, except a small house in which Williams Kavanaugh preached in 1803,† was erected where it now stands on Second Street between Green and Walnut. All of its predecessors have passed away, and it stands to-day, though changed by modern art, as the oldest church in

* This first Catholic Church in Louisville was built on a lot which belonged to a Frenchman named Antoine Ganier, who lost his life in the expedition of Colonel Bowman against the Ohio Indians in 1779. At Ganier's death it descended to his only child, a daughter named Elinor, who knew nothing of it and never claimed it. Michael Troutman got what he thought was a good title to it from a man named Wiest, and then sold it to Father Badin for the Catholic Church. Father Badin afterwards learned that his title was bad, and

† See Appendix L.

our city, with its venerable rector, the Rev. James Craik, full of pious years and Christian honors, a pioneer herald of the Cross. More recently noble church edifices have risen in different parts of the city, among which the Cathedral, the Synagogue, the Tabernacle, St. Paul's, the Baptist, on the corner of Walnut and Fourth, and the Christian opposite, the Second Presbyterian, and the Broadway Baptist may be named as fine specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. Louisville may not be entitled to the name of the City of Churches, but she has more than an hundred of these edifices within her limits, some of which have large congregations, presided over by the most gifted ministers of the age.

Issue of Shinplasters.

In 1822 the Trustees resolved to issue town notes in denominations from six and one fourth cents to one dollar. This was the age of shinplasters, and the Trus-

fortified it as well as he could through the Chancery Court. A brick chapel in the Gothic style was built on the lot in 1811, and completed far enough for the church to be opened for worship on Christmas day of that year. It was not finished, however, for some time afterwards. The money to build it came principally from the French Colony at the Falls, consisting of John A. and Louis Tarascon, James and Nicholas Berthoud, James and Morius Offand, Daniel and Samuel Raymond, John and Fortunatus Gilly, John A. Honore, M. DeGallon, M. Cirode, M. Dupont, Eugene Perot, John J. Audubon, and John D. Colmesnil.

tees seem not to have been able to resist the temptation to do as others were doing. The country was full of worthless fractional currency, and specie was unknown. Merchants, to attract customers, sometimes advertised that they would exhibit a Spanish dollar free of charge; and when the show was made it was usually upon a pile of fractional currency, to indicate how many bad dollars one good dollar would weigh down.*

Porter the Giant.

Louisville, among other great things, has produced one giant. James D. Porter, though born in Ohio, was brought to Louisville in 1811, when only one year old, with his parents, who settled at Shippingport. Until he was seventeen years of age he was small and delicate, and for his diminutive stature he was employed to ride races at the old Elmtree Garden. His growth began

* On the 8th of March, 1822, the Trustees passed a resolution to issue $4,000 in fractional currency, ranging from six and one fourth cents to one dollar. They were to be received for taxes and town dues, and the property and credit of the town were pledged for their redemption. The paper of the Commonwealth's Bank was bought to print them on, and Shadrack Penn employed to do his best job of printing. The number of tickets printed was 14,360, and the cost of the paper, printing, signing, etc., $149.75. Other issues were afterwards made, but the Trustees soon found them a losing business. The paper issues were paid out at par for work and material, and it soon appeared that two prices were paid for each item. Then the

about the age of seventeen, and was so rapid that it could almost be seen. He was a cooper by trade, but soon grew too tall for making barrels and was put to work upon hogsheads. He finally reached the extraordinary height of seven feet nine inches, and weighed three hundred pounds. He had a sword and cane and gun proportioned to his size, the sword being five feet long, the cane four and a half, and the gun eight. He died April 24, 1859, after having followed the trade of race-rider, cooper, showman, hack-driver, and barkeeper.

Historians of Louisville.

In 1819 Dr. H. McMurtrie* published his Sketches of Louisville, which was the first history of the city. Much of the book was devoted to other parts of Kentucky, and even to other States, and not a little to the geology, mineralogy, zoölogy, ichthyology, conchology, fossils, and

property owners bought up the issues at half price and paid their taxes with them at par; so that the city lost heavily both in putting out its shinplasters and in taking them in. On the 16th of January, 1824, the Trustees borrowed of the Commonwealth's Bank $2,000 with which to begin taking up these shinplasters, and by the 26th of November, 1826, all of them were redeemed and burnt.

* Dr. H. McMurtrie was born in Philadelphia in 1793. He was educated at William and Mary College in Virginia. After leaving college he graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. During the war of 1812, while acting as Surgeon and Supercargo on the ship Penrose, he was captured with his vessel by the British and taken to the Isle of

flowers of the region, but it nevertheless contains the history of Louisville up to the time of its publication, and must always be a pleasing source from which the early history of our city is drawn. In 1832 the second history of our city was written by Mann Butler, in a scholarly and fascinating style, and published in the directory of that year gotten up by Richard W. Otis. In 1847 Lewis Collins, of Maysville, published a history of Kentucky, the plan of which required a separate history of each county in the State. Under the head of Jefferson County appeared a sketch of Louisville, and in 1874 his son, Richard H. Collins, published a new edition of his father's work, in which the sketch of Louisville was more fully drawn out. Indeed, this last work of Mr. Collins' is a rich store-house of historic facts, and but little is wanted outside of its pages for future writers to make up a history not only of Louisville but of almost any city or town in the State.

France, where he remained a prisoner for two years. After his release from prison he returned to Philadelphia, and in his twenty-second year married Miss Newnham. He then set out with his young wife for the Falls of the Ohio to make his fortune in the growing West. His scholarly accomplishments and scientific attainments soon brought him into notice, and he promptly took a high stand both socially and professionally. The climate did not agree with him, however, and he soon made up his mind that he would have to return to Philadelphia. While here he wrote his History of Louisville, which was printed by Shadrack Penn at the office of the Public Advertiser. It was the first book of any importance published in Louisville.

In 1852 Benjamin Casseday published his history of Louisville, which brought the story down to that date in a well-arranged plan and pleasing style. In 1875 M. Joblin, in a publication of the lives of the citizens of Louisville, living and dead, prefaced the work with a sketch of the city, and in several of the directories published before and since that time have appeared sketches of the city gotten up with more or less merit. And yet, among all these histories, it can not be said that there is one as elaborate as the subject would justify, or which traces the rise and progress of our city from its infancy onward with the elaboration and detail which the most important city in the Commonwealth demands.

Earliest Notices of Louisville.

Other writers, earlier than any of our historians, have given accounts of Louisville which we find in none of their histories. St. John de Crevecoeur, a

While here, and confined to his house by malarial fever, he also translated Baron Cuvier's "Regne Animale." He was also the author of the "Lexicon Scientiarum," published at Philadelphia in 1847. When he returned to Philadelphia he became Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Natural History in the Central High School of that city. In this position he rose to prominence as an educator and made a lasting reputation for scientific learning. He died in 1865, much regretted by a community in which he was esteemed both for his moral and scientific worth.

Frenchman from Normandy, was in our city in 1784, and published a three-volume work at Paris in 1787, in which he stated that there were here in August, 1784, sixty-three finished houses, thirty-seven houses in process of construction, twenty-two houses with the walls up without being covered with roofs, etc. Captain Gilbert Imlay, a surveyor residing in our city in 1784, published a second edition of his Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America, in London in 1793, in which he stated that there were then two hundred houses in Louisville. Captain Imlay accompanied his work with a drawing showing the Falls of the Ohio and the city as then located. It seems from this picture that the houses then in the city straggled along Main Street from First to Twelfth, and then ranged along the river in a kind of triangle formed by Main Street on the south, the river on the north, and Fourteenth Street on the west. In 1785 General Richard Butler was here, and recorded in his journal his delight at the river and its islands and rapids; but also noted that a boat with people in it got fast on the falls, and that the inhabitants of the town played cards and speculated in lots and drank whisky instead of promptly going to their relief. Major Erkuries Beatty was here in 1787, and wrote kindly

in his journal of a dancing-school taught by a Mr. Nickle, and a barbecue on Corn Island, and the hospitable treatment he received from General Clark and others; but he also noted what he saw of the horrid practice of biting off ears and noses and gouging out eyes in a fight between two bullies.

The Park We Ought to Have Had.

The original plan of Louisville, as well as the act establishing the town, provided for public lots, and but for a great neglect of the Trustees we should now have parks in which the noble trees of the original forest would be preserved, and in which the pure air of heaven could be breathed by our citizens. As the city after its incorporation in 1780 was laid out, a strip of land between Green and Walnut streets one hundred and eighty feet wide, and extending from Floyd Street on the east to Twelfth Street on the west, where it connected with another large body of land of a triangular shape bounded on the north by Grayson, on the east by the Twelfth Street lots, and on the west by the old town line, were to have been public property. While the Trustees had not adopted General Clark's suggestion to hold the lands north of Main Street for public property, they had not

sold these lots as they had others, and this fine river front yet belonged to the city. What a noble system of intramural parks these lands would have made with the original forest trees upon them! Early in May, 1786, however, the Trustees passed a resolution for the sale of these public lands. This may not have been their own free choice, for Colonel John Campbell was pressing them without mercy for the sale of lots to pay his mortgage against the Connolly land. After getting about four hundred and fifty pounds for this mortgage, he brought in another debt of about six hundred pounds which he claimed the renegade McKee owed him, and the Legislature of Virginia allowed him to collect it from the sale of Louisville lots. There seemed to be nothing for the Trustees to do, therefore, but to sell lots and to pay Campbell with what they brought. The whole Connolly tract of one thousand acres had been laid off into three hundred half-acre lots and twenty five-acre lots and seventeen ten-acre lots and twelve twenty-acre lots, and a dozen or more fractional lots. All were sold before the close of the year 1786 at public auction, except the graveyard on Jefferson between Eleventh and Twelfth and the court-house square on Jefferson between Fifth and Sixth. It all brought about one thousand pounds, which would equal about thirty-three hundred and thirty-three dol-

lars.* And thus vanished all hopes of a park out of the original domain of Louisville. We have no park now except the House of Refuge grounds, used for other purposes, and are not likely to have one until wiser and better men get control of our city affairs.†

LOUISVILLE IN 1828.

At the close of the second period into which we have divided the time to be gone over, Louisville had added to her original territory the Preston enlargement, which consisted of a triangle bounded on the north by Washington Street, on the east by Preston Street, and on the south and west by the dividing line between the Connolly and Preston survey. The population, increased from about one hundred to ten thousand, still preserved the old-fashioned, go-easy characteristics which they had brought from Virginia and other Colonies. They had not entirely recovered from the terrible effects of the malarial fever of 1822, but were earnestly engaged in the

* See Appendix M and Appendix N.

† In 1851, while Thomas Crawford was mayor, the city of Louisville bought of Thomas Brown eighty-two and one half acres of ground lying from D to K streets, north and south, and from Third to Brook, east and west, for $10,000. It was bought for the purpose of a public park, but in 1860, when a place was wanted for the House of Refuge, the city conveyed this eighty-two and one half acres to that institution, reserving only the right of having forty acres of it turned into a park. If this eighty-two and

various pursuits of life by which they hoped to rise from village conditions into cityhood. The entire one thousand acres of Connolly had passed under the compass and chain of the surveyor, and had been divided into streets and squares and laid off into lots, and the lots sold and the proceeds spent. The principal buildings occupied the space between First Street on the east, Eighth Street on the west, Main Street on the north, and Jefferson on the south. Business had not yet asserted its exclusive right to locality, and residences were mingled with stores and factories on Main and Market and Jefferson and the principal cross-streets. Some of the original log cabins were still to be seen, but most of the buildings were of boards or brick, and the prevailing style of the best residences was a single two-story house with basement, and steps in front leading to the first story. The stores were not unlike those of the present day, except in the want of size and front ornamentation. The Court-house, the third which had been built, was a two-story brick with somewhat imposing

one half acres had been made into a public park according to the original intention it would have been a very good beginning in that direction. Instead, however, of its becoming a place for the dwellers in the city to breathe pure air and sport among shady trees, it became a kind of prison to keep the bad boys and girls of the city out of mischief. This was the nearest our city fathers ever came to giving the people a public park, and it was certainly far enough from any thing of the public park kind.

Corinthian columns, and in one of its upper rooms was the library of the "Louisville Library Company," consisting of about five hundred volumes. The other public buildings—the Marine Hospital, the Jefferson Seminary, the Post-office, the County Jail, and the Poor-house—were structures severely plain in their architecture, but answered the purposes for which they were intended. Such *quasi* public buildings as the Catholic, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Baptist churches, the Washington Hall, the Columbian Inn, and the Union Hall, the United States Bank, and the Bank of the Commonwealth, the market-house, and the theater, were unpretending in their architecture, but were substantial and well up to the fashion of their times. The entire taxable property within the city limits was assessed at about two million five hundred thousand dollars, and there was a total revenue therefrom of about thirty-five thousand dollars. There were sixty-five stores licensed as such, and as many small establishments, such as tin-shops, furniture factories, and hat stores, where the manufacturers sold what they made. Of manufactories upon a larger scale there were one woolen factory, one cotton factory, two potteries, one steam grist-mill, two foundries, one planing-mill, three breweries, two lead factories, four rope-walks, and fifteen brick-yards. There was a branch

of the Commonwealth's Bank, and also a branch of the old Bank of Kentucky; but both were in liquidation, and the principal banking business was done through a branch of the United States Bank, located where the Bank of Kentucky now stands, with a capital of $1,250,000. There were six insurance companies, four turnpike companies, one theater, and three public gardens. There were six churches, one Bible society, five Sunday-schools, one temperance society, one musical society, three literary societies, five benevolent societies, and five Masonic lodges. There were five engine companies and two military organizations. There were fourteen principal teachers with a number of assistants in the various schools to educate the children, and nine preachers in the different churches to minister to the spiritual wants of the entire population. By a strange coincidence there were thirty-eight lawyers to attend to the unhealthful business of these ten thousand citizens, and the same number of doctors to look after their diseased bodies.*

* See Appendix O.

Third Period.

From 1828 to 1880.

The First Mayor and Council.

THE third period, embracing the last fifty-two years during which Louisville has been governed by mayors and councils under three different charters—the first adopted in 1828, the second in 1851, and the third in 1870—is the time in which have been inaugurated and developed the leading characteristics of our city. It would not be practicable in going over this period to enter as much into detail as has been done in the other two periods. Should such an attempt be made, the length of this paper would far transcend the limits prescribed. We can only deal with generalities, and even these must be of the leading kind.

Our first Mayor was John C. Bucklin, and our first Council consisted of George W. Merriwether, B. G. Weir, James Guthrie, James Rudd, J. P. McClary, Jacob Miller, Robert Buckner, F. A. Kaye, J. M. Talbott, and W. Alsop, all elected on the first Monday in March, 1828. There was no Board of Aldermen until 1851. Under these and

subsequent mayors and councils have originated our gas-works, water-works, merchants' exchange, and clearing-house; our sinking fund, and the various new departments of the city government; our Polytechnic Institute, Louisville Library, and Law Library; our courts, divided into Equity, Common Law, and Criminal; our telegraph, telephone, steam fire-engines, large stores in which all kinds of articles are sold over the same counter as in pioneer times, elevators, cotton compress, extramural cemeteries, street railroads, daily mails, and our new system of architecture, which has improved and rendered metropolitan both our public buildings and our private residences.

Public Schools, Colleges, etc.

Within this period have grown up our public schools, in which the learning of the past and the present is imparted to our youth as free as the air and the light of heaven. The germ of our free school system was implanted in our charter of 1828,* and the old Jefferson

* The earliest legislation in Kentucky for free schools was in the Louisville Charter of 1828. Several of our governors in their messages had something to say about educating those who were not able to educate themselves, but nothing was done by our State legislature until after Louisville had taken the initiative. At the close of the eleventh section of the Charter of 1828 the following will be found: "The Mayor and Councilmen shall have the power and authority to establish one or more free schools in

Seminary of that day has expanded into a male high school, a female high school, and twenty-nine ward schools, in which twenty thousand of our sons and daughters are now being annually educated and fitted for the important duties of life.* Our University, with its famous schools of law and medicine; our three medical colleges, our Theological Seminary, and our numerous private schools and academies all had their origin within this period; and the young of the age, whom they are yearly fitting for professions and sending out into the world, whose future they are to help to shape, sufficiently attest the enviable reputation they enjoy at home

each ward of the city, and may receive donations of real and personal estate to erect the necessary buildings and to provide the necessary revenue for their maintenance, and may supply the funds from time to time by a tax on the ward where such school or schools shall be established." The next year, 1829, the first mayor, John C. Bucklin, an excellent citizen and a lover of education, in a special message called the attention of the Council to this provision of the charter, and recommended the adoption of some specific plan for the opening of free schools. The first fruit of this charter provision was a free school on the monitorial plan in 1829. It was opened in the upper story of the old Baptist Church, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, with Mann Butler, the historian, as principal, and Edward Baker assistant. The school began with two hundred and fifty pupils, and the following year was moved to a house erected for it on the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut. Such was the humble and imperfect beginning of the free school system, now the pride of our city.

*In 1798 the Legislature of Kentucky gave to the county of Jefferson six thousand acres of land to establish a seminary. Nothing of any consequence was done until 1813, when the Trustees purchased of Richard C. Anderson two and one half acres on the west side of Eighth between Green and Walnut

and abroad as institutions of learning. The lawyers, the doctors, the theologians, the scientists, and the scholars who yearly go forth from the various institutions in our city compare favorably with those of any in the land.

Charitable Institutions.

Our charitable institutions — all of which, except the City Hospital, had their origin in this period — extend their benevolence to the poor and afflicted of every age and clime who come within their broad reach. Helpless infancy and declining old age, the poor, the sick, the blind, and all on whom unkindly stars have shed their baneful beams, find in one or the other of our charitable institutions the home and help they need.

Banks and Bankers.

All of the banks and banking institutions now doing business in our city are of recent origin. None of them dates back to the charter of 1828. They do business

streets, and erected a two-story brick building thereon, known as the Jefferson Seminary. In 1830 the trustees of the Seminary, pleased with the idea of free education as indicated in the charter of 1828, conveyed the seminary property to the city. The city, after trying a college for a number of years, with regular professors and curriculum, at last reached the conclusion that the present Male High School was nearer what was wanted, and hence the old Jefferson Seminary and its successor, the Louisville College, finally disappeared in our Male High School.

according to a theory and practice essentially different from the banks previous to 1828. In times of prosperity and in times of depression they have wielded a mighty influence upon the condition of our city. From the time they began they have continually increased in number and power. There are now as many as twenty-two * of them, holding in their vaults a capital of nine millions, with which the great commercial and manufacturing business of the city is principally done. In the times of our forefathers banks as we now have them were unknown, and so was credit. Every man generally paid as he went for what he bought, either in tobacco or some other commodity. The pioneer age was one of barter, and tobacco and beaver skins were a legal tender for almost every thing that changed hands.† The Bank of Louisville, chartered in 1833, is the oldest bank in our city, but the Bank of Kentucky and the Northern Bank

* See Appendix P.

† A crude kind of banking was conducted in Louisville in early times by a man named John Sanders. In the spring flood of 1780 a large flatboat was floated to the lot on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets. Sanders made the boat fast to a tree, and when the water subsided it rested on dry land. Sanders then put a roof on the boat, and prepared it with doors and windows for a kind of warehouse, which he called his keep. Here he would receive the skins of fur-bearing animals from the pioneers, and issue receipts for them, which we would call certificates of deposit. These certificates circulated as a kind of currency, and really did the work of modern bank-notes. As the skins would accumulate the stock was depleted by traders, who readily

of Kentucky came so soon after it that there is practically no difference in their beginning. These venerable institutions have weathered financial storms that swept away others of their kind; have risen superior to the robbery of individuals and the pillage of armies, and stand to-day clothed with hoary honors as models of sound and conservative banking.

Manufacturers.

Manufactories of various kinds have sprung up in our city in the last half of the century with wonderful rapidity. Our ancestors, who found it difficult to make the hunting-shirts and buckskin breeches they wore with the simple instruments they used, would be startled at the number and quantities of the articles now manufactured here. We have the largest plow factory in the world, and in the making of furniture, wagons, and

bought them, or they were sent to the markets of the East or South as opportunity offered. When the skins for which a certificate had been issued were sold, the certificate was called in and paid off. The skins of the beavers were the favorites, and these animals were abundant in the neighborhood of the Falls for many years. The remains of their work in enlarging some ponds and diminishing others, and in making dams across Beargrass and other creeks, are still visible in the neighborhood of Louisville. A beaver skin was the unit of value in those early times, just as a silver dollar is now. A horse, a cow, or any thing for sale was worth so much in beaver skins, and so understood by everybody.

leather only a few others on the globe equal us. But besides these mammoth establishments we have millions of capital employed in the making of the various useful and ornamental things of life. There are no less than twelve hundred manufacturing establishments of various kinds now in our city, in which a capital of $21,000,000 is invested. They employ twenty-two thousand hands, and use raw material to the value of $22,000,000, and turn out manufactured articles to the value of $50,000,000 per year. Our ancestors had sometimes to take the skin of the animal with the wool on it to make a single garment. We now pass the fleece through one of our woolen mills and it comes out cloth enough to clothe a family. The tree from which Joseph Cyrus could only get puncheons enough for the floor of a cabin, we now pass through one of our saw-mills and it comes out boards enough to make a house. In most of our factories machinery is doing the labor of man. The steam engines at work in them are doing the labor which it would require more than our entire population to do without them. Nor do these engines weary of their toil; they work on by day and by night, in sunshine and in storm, through heat and cold, and know not weariness. When they have toiled through the long day and night they are as fresh the next

morning as if young life had just begun with them. The work of man is but to guide the movements of these mighty laborers as they do the task of thousands. Our manufacturers have done their full share towards swelling our population to one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and our trade, as shown by the movements of banking capital through the Clearing-House, to $210,000,000.

Railroads.

Perhaps, however, no one thing has done more toward the growth and prosperity of our city than the locomotive. Our people were among the first to grasp the idea of railroads, and anticipate the wonders they were to perform. Indeed, a native-born Kentuckian was among the first of the great inventors to make a locomotive upon such principles as to prove successful. This was Thomas H. Barlow, whose invention was upon exhibition in this city in 1827. He was a man of wonderful inventive genius. He was the maker of the Planetarium now in our Polytechnic Institute. In 1830 the railroad from Lexington to Louisville was chartered, and work upon it was begun in the following year. In 1835 the cars were running at both ends, from Sixth Street to Portland at the Louisville end, and from

Lexington to Frankfort at the other end, but the gap between was not closed and the locomotive driven over the whole line until 1851. The Portland end of this road, however, was but short lived. Our citizens showed such hostility to the passage of the locomotive through the lower part of the city that in a few years that portion of the road was abandoned and the depot established on Jefferson Street above Brook. Louisville has been liberal in her contribution to the railroads which she thought would be of benefit to her citizens. She has furnished $800,000 to the Louisville & Frankfort, $200,000 to the Jeffersonville, $2,000,000 to the Louisville & Nashville, $1,825,000 to the Lebanon Branch, $300,000 to the Memphis Branch, $190,000 to the Shelbyville Branch, $100,000 to the Richmond Branch, $2,000,000 to the Paducah road, $500,000 to the St. Louis Air Line, and $275,000 to the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington—in all $8,190,000. Without the liberal aid thus given by our city some of these roads could not have been completed—and, indeed, all are not yet finished. While these and other roads of the State go rushing over the country, traversing great agricultural districts and penetrating rich mineral regions, stretching through forests of valuable timber and leaping over hills of inexhaustible coal and iron, they are

returning to our citizens good dividends upon their investments. None can foresee the ultimate end of the vast combinations of the Louisville & Nashville road, to which and its branches our city has contributed more than the half of all its railroad investments; but it is to be hoped that instead of being weighed down by the pressure of the lines which its managers are trying to secure to carry it to the Lakes on the north and the Gulf on the south, to the Atlantic on the east and the Mississippi on the west, it may bear its burden nobly and with young and buoyant bounds rush on to all that its friends anticipate.

Private Residences.

In the year 1796 Michael Lacassagne,* a Frenchman, who fled from the storms of his own country to find repose in our own, was the owner of the property on the north side of Main Street, extending from Fifth to Bullitt. Here stood his typical French cottage, around which was a rich display of bluegrass and fruit trees

*Lacassagne was a man of superior mind and broad information, yet he was a dreamer. He owned many acres of wild lands in Kentucky and in other States, and attached to them a present value which they could only have in the future. He supposed himself immensely rich when he willed his property to Robert K. Moore, to be held for a long period. He, however, owed a few debts at his death, for which all of his lands were sacrificed. There was

and shrubbery and flowers. So much was he enamored of his ample lot and green grass and blooming trees and fragrant flowers that he bequeathed the property to his friend, Robert K. Moore, on condition that he was not to sell it until the year 1860, and in the mean time his trees, etc., were to be cared for with the same kind attention that he had bestowed upon them. This love of a home surrounded by airy grounds and beautified with green grass and trees and shrubbery and flowers found not a lodgment in the heart of the Frenchman alone. Indeed, this love of an attractive home was learned by this Frenchman from our people, and has constantly manifested itself in Louisville from that day to this. There is no city in our country that can present such a number of private residences with vacant grounds around them, rendered lovely by shade trees and shrubbery and flowers and bluegrass. In other cities the houses cover all the ground of the owners, and there is scarcely room to breathe between them, much less to look upon turf and foliage and flowers. But

one piece he owned, however, which did not pass from him, and that was Corn Island in the Ohio opposite to Louisville. This island descended to his heirs, and they could have recovered it at any time before the lapse of years made good the adverse possessor's title. He provided in his will that his body was to be carried to Richmond, Virginia, for burial; but I have never been able to learn what became of it after its interment at Vincennes, Indiana, where he died.

here every one has his own park around him, and from his own window looks out upon the charms of the landscape. Even the sidewalks of the streets outside of the principal business range are abundantly shaded with sycamores, maples, poplars, elms, and other beautiful trees from our native forests, and the famous Linden Street in the city of Berlin affords nothing more lovely than the square on Gray between Brook and Floyd, where the European Linden is seen in all the glory of its symmetrical form and ample shade. In many yards the magnolia grandiflora cheers the landscape with its green leaves during the winter and its glorious flowers during the summer, and everywhere may be seen the rose, the coleus, the geranium, the verbena, the phlox, the heliotrope, the petunia, the peony, and the chrysanthemum from the smiles of spring to the frowns of winter.

Louisville in 1880.

At the end of an hundred years of progress Louisville proudly occupies the high bank of the noble Ohio, beyond the reach of destructive inundations, in the midst of a landscape of charming beauty and geological wonders. Beneath the deep foundations of its firm houses the Ohio once ran in an ancient channel, which

had shifted from the south as its eroding waters cut their way to the north in the progress of countless ages. At this point an uplift in the strata in the far distant past presented a barrier to its further progress to the north, but in vain. Its waters cut through the rocky wall, and in rapids yet roll down the western slope of its anticlinal to the level below. To the north the Silver Creek hills alternate their misty peaks in a westerly trend until, severed by the Ohio, they leap to the Bullitt County knobs and become lost in the Muldraugh range. Forbidden progress to the north by the Ohio, a vast plain expands to the east, to the south, and to the west, in which the great city of London might be laid down and yet leave room for indefinite extension in these directions. Its one hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants occupy twenty-five thousand houses, spread over thirteen square miles of territory, bisected at right angles by four hundred paved streets two hundred miles in length, along which shade trees from our native forests, robed in their emerald garb on this glorious May day, remind us of a gleam of Valombrosa. It stands in the midst of a vast domain of rich agricultural lands and inexhaustible forests of timber and mines of coal and iron, the natural center of the river system of the Mississippi Valley, with thirty-five hundred miles of

railroads binding it to every part. With such a location, and an exceptionally healthy climate that limits our death-rate to only twelve in the thousand,* our citizens can have none but bright hopes for the future. The marvelous health and prolonged life of its citizens are evidenced by the number of septuagenarians and octogenarians and nonogenarians here present participating in this celebration.†

Our Old Citizens.

A few of these venerable citizens have lived lives which cover the whole period since our first charter in 1828, and some of them reach still further back toward the first settlement. From the first directory of the city, published in 1832, nearly fifty years ago, is taken the following list of names of those still living, most of whom are with us on this occasion: James Anderson, A. W. R. Harris, David L. Beatty, Edward Hobbs, James Bridgeford, H. W. Hawes, Cuthbert Bullitt, James W.

* The following table will show the death-rate per thousand of other cities as compared with Louisville:

Louisville,	12.61	Boston,	20.36
Cincinnati,	17.23	Pittsburgh,	21.16
Philadelphia,	17.97	New York,	24.93
Baltimore,	18.44	Washington,	26.59
Providence,	19.75	New Orleans,	50.17
Brooklyn,	20.15		

† See Appendix Q.

Henning, T. M. Irwin, W. F. Bullock, Thomas Jefferson, James A. Barnett, G. P. B. Johnson, George H. Cary, Richard Lightburn, James L. Campbell, John P. Morton, Jesse Christer, Hamilton Pope, Joseph Danforth, Samuel K. Richardson, George Davis, Edward Stokes, John M. Delph, W. P. Thomasson, Henry Dennis, George L. Douglas, Richard Ferguson, George Fetter, Aaron Fountain, James Harrison, William Talbott, Henry Woolford, Charles Woolford, G. A. Zeumna, and Talbot Vernon.

The Oldest Born Among Us.

Among these the name of James Harrison stands as the representative of the first born citizen of Louisville known to be now living. Mr. Harrison was born in 1799, in the third brick house erected in Louisville, which stood on the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets. He has filled many places of honor and trust without a stain upon his bright escutcheon. He was for eighteen years a magistrate, for ten years a member of the City Council, once in the State legislature, once sheriff of the county, and once judge of the City Court. In 1839 he published the first digest of the city laws that were ever collected, and he is now practicing his profession of law in the different courts of our city. In the long

life he has lived he has seen the original forest cleared away, and the population increase from 600 in 1800 to 1,357 in 1810, 4,012 in 1820, 10,341 in 1830, 21,210 in 1840, 43,194 in 1850, 68,033 in 1860, 100,753 in 1870, and 125,000 in 1880. The house in which he was born has long since passed away, but it will be interesting to note the different owners of the lot on which it stood, and the various prices at which it has been conveyed at different times as parts of the real-estate history of our city. This lot was drawn by Thomas Bull in the lottery of April 24, 1779. Bull transferred it to Jacob Reager, and Reager to Richard Eastin, and Eastin to Henry Reid before a deed was obtained from the Trustees. After Reid's death it was deeded to George Wallace, executor of Reid, by the Trustees, on the 16th of August, 1808. Wallace, as the executor of Reid, transferred it to John Harrison, the father of the James Harrison of whom I am speaking, on the 9th of April, 1810, for the consideration of six hundred pounds. It remained in the Harrison family, and was conveyed backward and forward among them until the 26th of April, 1832, when it was conveyed to James Hewitt and L. L. Shreve for $14,200. On the 31st of July, 1839, L. L. Shreve conveyed his interest to James Hewitt, and on the 12th of November, 1839, Hewitt conveyed the whole to Jacob Beckwith for

$55,000. On the 6th of June, 1853, Jacob Beckwith conveyed it to William B. Reynolds for $65,000. At the death of William B. Reynolds it descended to his son, J. W. Hunt Reynolds, to whom J. W. New and others, on the 23d of April, 1874, conveyed the interest which they had acquired while it was in the Harrison family, and which they had not conveyed before, for $5,000. On the 24th of April, 1879, J. W. Hunt Reynolds conveyed it to H. Victor Newcomb for $58,000. The lot is now owned by Mr. Newcomb, and has a front of sixty-three feet on Main Street by a depth of one hundred and forty feet on Sixth Street, covered by three handsome brick stores five stories in height.

Our Oldest Citizen.

We have among us some older citizens than James Harrison, but none of them has been so long in Louisville. They have gathered here from different parts of the State and from other States, in youth and in manhood, while the whole life of Mr. Harrison extends in an unbroken chain its full length of eighty-one years in our city. We have venerable citizens dear to this occasion whose names are not in the directory of 1832. Among them may be named B. F. Avery, Dr. T. S. Bell,

Noble Butler, Rev. James Craik, David Frantz, James C. Ford, William Hurst, Samuel Hillman, A. G. Hodges, John Knox, Monroe Lampton, Thomas H. Martin, J. B. McIlvain, J. S. Lithgow, R. A. Robinson, B. F. Rudy, James Trabue, B. H. Thurman, and J. B. Wilder. Our citizen oldest in years is Dr. C. C. Graham, whose remarkable life dates back to the 10th of October, 1784, when he was born in Worthington's Station, near Danville. Four years more will make him a centenarian, and yet he moves along the streets every day with the elastic step of manhood's prime, and the eagle eye, which made him in youth the finest rifle-shot in the world, is shorn but little of its unerring sight. He was a practicing physician three quarters of a century ago, and is the author of several learned books of a professional and philosophical character. His health is yet good, his faculties well preserved, and he seems to-day more like a man of sixty-nine than ninety-six.*

May the kindly stars preside over the last years of these old citizens. They are the golden links in the chain that binds us to the hallowed past. With their

* The age of Dr. Graham has led to some dispute of late years. When the Doctor was no older than other people he cared but little for his age, and allowed himself to have been born in 1787. As years gathered upon him, however, and his birthday became a matter of curiosity to others as well as interest to himself, he made a search into the family records and found that

eyes we see the primeval forest, and with their ears hear the dying echo of the Indian's war-whoop. It will not be long before none of them is left to tell us how our city rose from a few log cabins to its present twenty-five thousand houses. Death has of late been busy among the little band, and soon all will be gone from among us forever. They have fought the good fight, they have finished their course, and the time of their departure is at hand. May their last days be peaceful, and when they are gathered to their fathers may the good lives they have lived and the good deeds they have done ever grow green in our memories.

he had been born in Worthington's Station, near Danville, Kentucky, on the 10th of October, 1784. This made him three years older than he had been considering himself, especially while a widower, and the dates were corrected accordingly. If he lives four years more he will be a centenarian, and there is every reason for believing that he will not only live these four years but that he will add others to the burden which weighs other old men down, but which seems to be of no concern to him in his vigorous health.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

THE WELSH INDIANS IN AMERICA.

The belief of our pioneers in the old Welsh Chronicle, that Prince Madoc left Wales in the twelfth century and settled a colony in the Mississippi Valley, was widespread and deep-set. John Filson, the first historian of Kentucky, seems to have believed in it, and so did many of our wise and learned forefathers. As late as 1804 the Hon. Harry Toulmin, one of our most learned citizens, published in the Palladium, at Frankfort, Ky., December 22d, a long account of a visit made to the Welsh Indians on the Upper Missouri River, about the year 1784, by a man named Maurice Griffith. They were described as living like other Indians, but had white skins and spoke the Welsh language. The veracity of Griffith was vouched for by John Childs, a prominent citizen of Jessamine County, and in turn Judge Toulmin vouched for Mr. Childs.

This account of Griffith is not unlike that of the Rev. Morgan Jones, published in the Gentlemen's Magazine, in London, in 1740. Jones, in an excursion from Virginia to Port Royal in 1660, got among what he called Welsh Indians, not on the Missouri River, but upon what he called the Pontigo River, near Cape Atros, both unknown names in modern geography. On an old map by Popples, in 1733, the river Pamticough, emptying into Pamticough Sound, in North Carolina, is laid down, and, as the direc-

tion of the expedition was in this way, it is possible that Jones' colony of Welsh Indians were found upon this river, corresponding to the Pamlico and Tar rivers of modern geography. Especially is this supposition reasonable when he mentions Cape Atros, which might easily be a Welsh or Indian pronunciation of Cape Hatteras, off Pamlico Sound. This locating of the Welsh Indians on the Upper Missouri by Griffith and on Pamlico River by Jones made the distance between them very great; but there was more than an hundred years between the two adventurers, and the roving Indians might have gone over much ground in that period. It is hard, however, from the similarity of the accounts, to avoid the suspicion that Griffith may have in some way become acquainted with the story of Jones, which got into print twenty-four years before Griffith dates his expedition. Both of the adventurers, according to their own accounts, would have been scalped except for their opportunely speaking the Welsh language, which the Indians understood. These Welsh Indians are reported by John Filson, the first historian of Kentucky, to have come from their distant Missouri homes to Kaskaskia, in Illinois, as late as 1779, and there to have conversed with Welsh soldiers in the company of Captain Chaplain. It is a pity that a story so full of romance should have been deprived of so much of its possibility by the expedition of Lewis and Clark up the Missouri River to its source in 1804. These explorers found no white Indians in that region who spoke the Welsh language.

In 1819, May 15th, there was published in the Louisville Public Advertiser an account of an interview with a Welsh Indian

by Lieutenant Joseph Roberts. Roberts was a Welshman from Hawarden, in Flintshire, in North Wales, and held the rank of lieutenant in the British army. The interview occurred in Washington City in 1801. The Indian and the Welshman were at home in the Welsh language, and many meetings and much talk are recorded by Roberts. The Indian located his tribe some eight hundred miles southwest from Philadelphia, and called them Asguaws.

The most startling of all accounts of Welsh Indians, so far as Kentucky and Kentuckians are concerned, are given in a letter of Thomas S. Hinde, written in 1842, to the editor of the Western Pioneer. The following is an extract from this letter:

I have a vast quantity of western matter, collected in notes gathered from various sources, mostly from persons who knew the facts. These notes reach back to remote periods. It is a fact that the Welsh, under Owen ap Zuinch, in the twelfth century, found their way to the Mississippi, and as far up the Ohio as the falls of that river at Louisville, where they were cut off by the Indians; others ascended the Missouri, and were either captured or settled with and sunk into Indian habits. Proof: In 1799 six soldiers' skeletons were dug up near Jeffersonville. Each skeleton had a breastplate of brass, cast, with the Welsh coat of arms, the mermaid and harp, with a Latin inscription, in substance, "Virtuous deeds meet their just reward." One of these plates was left by Captain Jonathan Taylor with the late Mr. Hubbard Taylor, of Clark County, Kentucky, and when called for by me, in 1814, for the late Dr. John P. Campbell, of Chillicothe, Ohio, who was preparing notes of the antiquities of the West, by a letter from Hubbard Taylor, jr. (a relation of mine), now living, I was informed that the breastplate had been taken to Virginia by a gentleman of that State, I suppose as a matter of curiosity. Proof

second: The late William McIntosh, who first settled near this, and had been for fifty or sixty years prior to his death, in 1831 or 1832, a western Indian trader, was in Fort Kaskaskia prior to its being taken by General George Rogers Clark in 1778, and heard, as he informed me himself, a Welshman and an Indian from far up the Missouri speaking and conversing in the Welsh language. It was stated by Gilbert Imlay, in his History of the West, that it was Captain Abraham Chaplin, of Union County, Kentucky, that heard this conversation in Welsh. Doctor Campbell visited Chaplin, and found it was not him; afterwards the fact was stated by McIntosh, from whom I obtained other facts as to western matters. Some hunter, many years ago, informed me of a tombstone being found in the southern part of Indiana, with initials of a name and 1186 engraved on it. The Mohawk Indians had a tradition among them respecting the Welsh, and of their having been cut off by the Indians at the Falls of the Ohio. The late Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who had for many years sought for information on this subject, mentions the fact of the Welshmen's bones being found buried on Corn Island; so that Southey, the king's laureat, had some foundation for his Welsh poem.

Appendix B.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN CAPTAIN THOMAS BULLITT AND THE INDIANS AT CHILLICOTHE.

I have used the speeches of Captain Bullitt and the Indians, as given by Humphrey Marshall in his History of Kentucky, because Marshall says that he copied them from Bullitt's journal. At the same time I was aware of a fuller account of this interview in the journal of James McAfee, which has never been published, but which I have in manuscript. The speeches are substantially the same in Marshall's history and in McAfee's journal. Marshall, however, says that Girty delivered the Indian's speech interpreted by Butler, while McAfee says the Indian's speech was delivered by Chief Cornstalk. It seems to me that McAfee is more likely to be right, because if Girty had delivered the Indian's speech he would have needed no interpreter as stated by Marshall. He was a white man who well understood the Indian language by long residence among the savages. On the other hand, if Cornstalk had delivered the speech, he would have needed an interpreter as stated by McAfee. The McAfee account, moreover, contains a letter from Butler, which is an interesting part of the proceedings omitted by Marshall. I therefore here give McAfee's account of the proceedings from his journal:

LETTER OF RICHARD BUTLER.

CHILLICOTHE, June 10, 1773.

GENTLEMEN: I have been present as a witness and interpreter between Captain Bullitt and the Shawanoes and a part of the Delawares. I believe (and not without some surprise that I acquaint you) that his progress in treating with these people has exceeded the expectation of most people, as they claim an absolute right to all that country that you are about to settle. That it does not lie in the power of those who sold it to give this land, and as I am a well-wisher to your undertaking, I can do no less in justice to Captain Bullitt than to acquaint you that it is in my opinion that it lies in your power to fulfill every engagement he has made in your behalf, by endeavoring to make good order amongst you and a friendly countenance to your present neighbors, the Shawanoes. I do assure you it lies in your power to have good neighbors or bad, as they are a people very capable of discerning between good treatment and ill. They expect you will be friendly with them and endeavor to restrain the hunters from destroying the game, and that the young men who are inclined to hunt will be regulated by the law of the colony in the case. And as I dare say it is not to hunt the land but to cultivate it that you are about to settle it, it will be an easy matter to restrain those that would hunt and cause your infant settlement to be disturbed. Although I am at present a stranger to you all, I beg leave to subscribe myself your well-wisher and humble servant,

RICHARD BUTLER.

To the gentlemen settlers below the mouth of Sciota.

CAPTAIN BULLITT'S SPEECH TO THE CHIEFS OF THE SHAWANOE NATION, MADE IN THE COUNCIL HOUSE IN CHILLICOTHE, JUNE 9, 1773.

BROTHERS: I am sent with my people to settle the country on the Ohio River, as low as the Falls, the King has bought of the Northern and Southern Indians, and I am desired to acquaint you

and all the people of this great country that the English are and intend to live in friendship with you all, and expect the same from you and them; and as the Shawanoes and Delawares are to be our nearest neighbors, and did not get any of the pay given for it, it is proposed and agreed by the principals of those who are to be the owners of the land to contribute to make your two tribes a present, to be given you the next year and the year after. I am appointed to live in the country. I am sent to settle it in order to keep proper regulation, and, as I expect some more principal men out of my country in a short time, there will be something more to say to you. And the Governor was to come through this country last year had he not been taken sick, so that he may be out this or the next year, as he is desirous of seeing you and the country. I will have a belt of wampum when we have any thing more to say. As the King did not buy the country for any other purpose than his people to live on and work to supply his country, therefore we shall have no objections to your hunting or trapping on it. We shall expect that you will live with us as brothers and friends. I shall write what you say to my Governor and expect it to be a good talk.

THE ANSWER OF THE CHIEF CORNSTALK.

OLD BROTHER, THE BIG KNIFE: We heard you would be glad to see your brothers, the Shawanoes and Delawares, and talk with them. We are a little surprised that you sent no message before you, but came quite near us and them through the woods and grass, a hard way, without our knowledge, till you appeared among us quite unexpected. But you are now standing among your brothers, who think well of you and what you have said to us. We have considered your talk carefully, and we are pleased to find nothing bad in it or no ill-meaning, but what seems pleasing, kind, and friendly. You have mentioned to us your directions for settling of people over the river on the opposite side to us, and it is not the meaning of your

King and Governor to deprive us of the hunting of the country as usual, but that your directions are to take proper care that we are not disturbed in our hunting for what we stand in need of to buy our clothing, all of which is very agreeable to your young brothers. Your young men we desire will be strong in the discharge of your directions toward us, as we are determined to be strong in advising our young men to be friendly, kind, and peaceable to you. This spring we saw some wrong by our young men in disturbing your people by taking their horses, but we have advised them to the contrary and have cleaned their hearts of bad intentions, and expect it will be hearkened to by them, as they are pleased with what has been said.

Appendix C.

THE CONNOLLY PATENT.

The following conveyance from Lord Dunmore to Dr. John Connolly, for the land at the Falls of the Ohio, is copied from an old manuscript which bears evidence of being genuine. It will be found to differ somewhat from the patent of record, and especially in the date it bears:

George the Third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas, by our royal proclamation, dated at Saint James' the seventh day of October, 1763, in the third year of our reign, for regulating the cessions made to us in America by the last treaty of peace, we did command and empower our governors of our several provinces in North America to grant without fee, as reward to such reduced officers as had served in North America during the late war, and to such private soldiers as had been or should be disbanded in America and are actually residing there, and should personally apply for the same, certain quantities of land, subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit-rents as other lands are subject to; and it being sufficiently proven to our Lieutenant and Governor General of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia that John Connolly, late a surgeon's mate in the General Hospital of our forces in America, is entitled to two thousand acres of land under our royal proclamation aforesaid, Know Ye, therefore, for the consideration aforesaid, we have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do give, grant, and confirm unto the said John Connolly one certain

tract or parcel of land, containing two thousand acres, lying and being in the County of Fincastle, on the south side of the Ohio River, opposite to the falls thereof, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hoop-ash and buckeye, the lower corner of Major Edward Ward's land, on the bank of the same river, thirty-five poles above the mouth of Beargrass Creek; thence down the said river south eighty-three degrees west thirty-five poles; thence north eighty-seven degrees west one hundred and twenty poles; thence north fifty degrees west one hundred and ten poles; thence north one hundred poles; thence north thirty-three degrees west two hundred and twelve poles; thence north twenty-two degrees west eighty poles; thence north thirty-five, west thirty-one poles; thence north sixty-three, west thirty-two poles; thence north seventy-five degrees west twenty-five poles; thence south fifty-six degrees west one hundred and one poles; thence south eighty degrees west one hundred and seventeen poles to a beech and buckeye and black oak, the upper corner of Charles de Wahrmsdorff's land; and thence by his line south ten, east six hundred and ninety-three poles to a black oak, sugar-tree, and buckeye, the south corner of said land; thence by the lines of Laughlin McClain, Thomas Douglass, and Charles de Wahrmsdorff, south eighty-eight degrees east seven hundred and sixty-nine poles to a black oak and sugar-tree in Major Edward Ward's line; then by the same north thirty-seven degrees west three hundred and ninety poles to the beginning. With all woods, underwoods, swamps, marshes, low grounds, meadows, feedings, and his due share of veins, mines, and quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, within the bounds aforesaid, and being part of the said quantity of two thousand acres of land, and the rivers, waters, and watercourses therein contained, together with the privileges of hunting, hawking, fishing, fowling, and all other profits, commodities, and hereditaments whatever, the same or any part thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining, to have, hold, possess, and enjoy the said tract or parcel of land and all the other before granted premises,

etc., every part thereof, with each and every of their appurtenances, unto the said John Connolly and his heirs and assigns forever, to the only use and behoof of the said John Connolly, his heirs and assigns forever, to be held of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, in free and common socage, and not in capite by knight's service, yielding and paying unto us, our heirs and successors, for every fifty acres of land, and so proportionably for a lesser or greater quantity than fifty acres, the fee rent of one shilling, to be paid upon the feast of St. Michael the archangel, next after ten years from the date of these presents; and also cultivating and improving three acres' part of every fifty of the tract above mentioned within three years after the date of these presents; provided always that if three years of the said fee rent from and after the expiration of the ten years aforesaid shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid, or if the said Connolly, his heirs or assigns, do not within the space of three years next coming after the date of these presents cultivate and improve three acres' part of every fifty of the tract above mentioned, then the estate hereby granted shall cease and be entirely determined, and thereafter it shall and may be lawful to and for our heirs and successors to grant the same lands and premises, with the appurtenances, unto such other person or persons as our heirs and successors shall think fit.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness our trusty and well beloved John Earle of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General of our said Colony and Dominion of Virginia, being under the seal of our said Colony, the tenth day of December, 1773, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

DUNMORE.

Appendix D.

Campbell and Connolly's Advertisement.

The following advertisement for the sale of lots in a town at the Falls of the Ohio in 1774 is copied from an old manuscript. It will be found, however, in the American Archives, fourth series, Volume 1, page 278:

The subscribers, patentees of land at the Falls of the Ohio, hereby inform the public that they intend to lay out a town there in the most convenient place. The lots to be eighty feet front and two hundred and forty deep. The number of lots that shall be laid off at first will depend on the number of applications. The purchase money of each lot to be four Spanish dollars, and one dollar per annum quit rent forever. The purchasers to build, within the space of two years from the first day of December next, on each lot a log house not less than sixteen feet square, with a stone or brick chimney; and, as in that country it will be necessary the first settlers should build compactly, the improvements must naturally join each other. It is further proposed for the convenience of the settlers that an out-lot of ten acres, contiguous to the town, shall be laid off for such as desire the same at an easy rent on a long lease.

Attendance will be given by the patentees at Pittsburg till the middle of June, at which time one of them will set off to execute the plan. The advantageous situation of that place, formed by nature as a temporary magazine or repository to receive the produce of the very extensive and fertile country on the Ohio and its

branches, as well as the necessary merchandise suitable for the inhabitants that shall emigrate into that country (as boats of fifty tons may be navigated from New Orleans up to the town), is sufficient to recommend it; but when it is considered how liberal, nay, profuse, nature has been to it otherwise in stocking it so abundantly that the slightest industry may supply the most numerous family with the greatest plenty and amazing variety of fish, fowl, and flesh; the fertility of the soil and facility of cultivation that fit it for producing commodities of great value with little labour; the wholesomeness of the waters and serenity of the air which render it healthy; and when property may be so easily acquired we may with certainty affirm that it will in a short time be equalled by few inland places on the American continent.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
WILLIAMSBURG, April 7, 1774. JOHN CONNOLLY.

There is an old map which shows lots laid off on the high bank of the river between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets. They are different from the lots on Main Street between First and Twelfth, as laid down on the Corbly map of 1779, and it has been thought that these lots below Twelfth Street may be the ones that Captain Bullitt laid off here in 1773. If this be so, it is quite likely that they are the same lots that Connolly and Campbell advertised in 1774. There is, however, no known copy of the map that may have been made of the town by Bullitt in 1773; neither is there any known map of the Connolly and Campbell lots advertised in 1774. Assigning these lots below Twelfth Street either to Bullitt in 1773, or to Connolly and Campbell in 1774, has nothing, therefore, to support it but conjecture. Every lover of Louisville would like to

know of the Bullitt plan of the town in 1773 as the earliest starting point of the city, but historians can not afford to deal in conjectures. They should confine themselves to facts, and when this is done the Bullitt plan of the town and his map made in 1773 must be abandoned.

Appendix E.

Directions of the County Court for Settlers.

These directions, issued by the County Court of Kentucky County in 1779 to new settlers on the western waters, are copied from an old manuscript:

At a court continued and held for the County of Kentucky, April the 7th, 1779,

Ordered that the Clark of the Court send to the several Towns and Garrisons at least one attested Copy of the following Entry:

The Court of Kentucky doth recommend to the inhabitants that they keep themselves as united and compact as possible, one other year settling themselves in Towns and Forts; and that they may for their greater encouragement procure therein a permanent property to the soil and improvements, they recommend that the intended Citizens choose three or more of the most judicious of their body as Trustees, who shall be invested with authority to lay off such Town with regularity, to prescribe the terms of residence and building therein, to adjudge adequate and just compensation to any person who may necessarily be aggrieved thereby, and, to determine all disputes among the Citizens in consequence thereof, that they return to this Court, to be recorded, a fair plan of their Town with their proceedings as soon as may be.

And, whereas, the new adventurers may be tempted to run too great risques in making new settlements under the resolve of the assembly made the 24th day of January, 1778, the Court doth recommend that they make on their new Claims only some moderate improvements, registering such place with the Surveyor of the County or in the Court thereof; they further recommend to the

new adventurers that they be cautious of encroaching upon the right and property of the old Settlers who have in an exemplary manner defended that property during a bloody and inveterate war. The Claims of numbers who have long ago deserted their Claims, and in an unfriendly manner left but a few to bear the burthen of the war, will be more than sufficient for all the new adventurers. And we recommend to the old settlers that they give advice and assistance to the new adventurers in exploring the Country and discovering unappropriated lands.

A Copy, Teste, LEVI TODD, *Cl. Court.*

These instructions of the County Court of Kentucky embodied the rules by which most of the towns laid out in Kentucky had been governed. Nearly all of them had been started by adventurers who first selected the sites of their towns, laid them off into lots, drew for the lots, and then, having become the owners of town lots, afterwards applied to the legislature for acts of incorporation. Such was the origin of Boonesborough, incorporated in 1779; Lexington, 1782; Harrodsburg and Shippingport, 1785; Washington, Frankfort, and Stanford, 1786; Danville, Warwick, Beallsborough, Charlestown, and Maysville, 1787; Bardstown, 1788; Hopewell and Milford, 1789; and Georgetown, 1790. The County Court in its recommendation simply gave emphasis to rules which had been adhered to in all the early stations and towns. Louisville was a town by the act of the settlers on Corn Island in 1778, and it was a town by the act of the inhabitants on the main land in 1779, and it was nothing more than a town by the act of incorporation of the legislature in 1780.

Appendix F.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO DREW LOTS IN 1779, AND THE NUMBERS OF THE LOTS THEY DREW.

All of those who drew lots in Louisville on the 24th of April, 1779, were not probably citizens of the place. It was pretty well understood at the different stations that a permanent settlement was being made at the Falls, and the drawing for lots had been sufficiently advertised at Boonesborough, Harrodsburg, St. Asaphs, and other places to bring some of their citizens to the drawing.

All that a person had to do to entitle him to the privilege of drawing for a lot was to manifest his intention of becoming a citizen of the place. This was easily enough done in that changeful community where everybody was seeking a home, and but few, if any, could feel that they had one. It is not likely that there were lots enough to be drawn on this occasion to furnish every one at the Falls with a home. Those, therefore, who were so fortunate as to draw and secure desirable lots had no difficulty in disposing of them to others who had none. Hence very few of the lots that were drawn were conveyed by the Trustees to the parties who drew them. In some instances there were half a dozen transfers between the original drawer of a lot and the party who got the deed. The Trustees also

undertook to keep these transfers, which they required to be in writing; but many of them were lost, and for this reason it is by no means an easy task to determine who were the original drawers of the first one hundred and sixteen lots in Louisville.

The Trustees have preserved a paper purporting to contain the names of those who drew the first twenty-eight lots; but beyond the information given by this paper there is no way of arriving at the names except by consulting Bard's map giving initials of the owner on each lot, and making a search of the records of the Trustees and of the Jefferson County Court. It is believed, however, that the following list will give, as accurately as it can be done, the names of those who drew the lots and the numbers of the lots they drew.

It must be stated, however, that most of the lots lying below Twelfth Street, in the bend of the river, were on the land of Colonel John Campbell, and those who drew them lost them. The line between the Connolly and Campbell land was about at Twelfth Street, and Campbell was not the man to give up any thing that he could hold. There were eighty-eight lots above Twelfth Street and twenty-eight below.

Those who drew these twenty-eight lots below Twelfth Street generally got their pains for their labors, and among them was my grandfather. After going through the Illinois campaign with General Clark he drew this lot which he did not get, and that was about the sum of his gains for his soldiering. There was quite a large pond on the lot he drew,

and he consoled himself for the loss of it with the philosophical conclusion that he would not have to raise frogs for a living, as he might have done if he had held this lot.

BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.	BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.
Thomas Bard,	1		Thomas Moore,	28	85
Richard Wood,	2		Isaac Bowman,	29	84
Francis Daniel,	3		William Kiucheloe,	30	83
Michael Wolf,	4		Richard Chenowith,	31	82
Arthur Lindsay,	5		Wm. Anderson,	32	81
John Donne,	6		Abraham James,	33	21
John Shurrer,	7		Joseph Hunter,	34	22
Stephen Archer,	8		Jonathan Boone,	35	23
Andrew Steele,	9		Thomas Whiteside,	36	24
Matthew Caldwell,	10		Alexander Cleland,	37	25
Isaac McDonald,	11		John Fleming,	38	26
Jacob Light,	12		William Helm,	39	27
David Hunter,	13		Nicholas Merriwether,	40	28
James Beatty,	14		George Wilson,	41	29
David Bard,	15		George Hartt,	42	30
Adam Grant,	16		James Kenney,	43	31
John Dickey,	17	96	James Patton,	44	32
Harmon Consella,	18	95	Benjamin Roberts,	45	33
Joseph Ervin,	19	94	William Toole,	46	34
Ash Emerson,	20	93	John Paul,	47	35
Wm. Bard,	21	92	Thomas Hughes,	48	36
John Reburn,	22	91	Meredith Price,	49	65
Hugh Thomson,	23	90	Marsham Brashears,	50	66
Robert Thomson,	24	89	Squire Boone,	51	67
James Bard,	25	88	Val. T. Dalton,	52	68
Joseph Archer,	26	87	Margaret Pendergrast,	53	69
John Newell,	27	86	George Holman,	54	70

BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.
Simeon Moore,	55	71
Peter Hildebrand,	56	72
John Tewell,	57	73
Joseph Roberts,	58	74
Josiah Phelps,	59	75
Thomas Bull,	60	76
George Payne,	61	77
John Conaway,	62	78
Zebulon Headington,	63	79
Samuel McMullen,	64	80
John Townsend,	65	37
John Crawford,	66	38
William Swan,	67	39
Samuel Harrod,	68	40
Antoine Ganier,	69	41
Waller Overton,	70	42
John McManness,	71	43
Alexander Callender,	72	44
John Helm,	73	57
George Owens,	74	58
Jacob Pyatt,	75	59
William Harrod,	76	60
William Faith,	77	61
Moses Morris,	78	62
Charles Curd,	79	63
Benj. Pope,	80	64
John Eaton,	81	45
John Hawkins,	82	46
William Heth,	83	47
Samuel Strode,	84	48
John Baker,	85	53
Edward Bulger,	86	54
John Crittenden,	87	55
Fred Honaker,	88	56
Jacob Myers,	89	49
William Linn,	90	50
James Harris,	91	. .
Henry French,	92	. .
Thomas Christy,	93	. .
James Withers, jr.,	94	. .
John Sanders,	95	. .
Edward Worthington,	96	. .
Isaac Kimbley,	97	. .
Archibald Lockhart,	98	. .
William Marshall,	99	. .
Jacob Reager,	100	. .
Adam Wickersham,	101	. .
George Clews,	102	. .
William McBride,	103	. .
Andrew Scott,	104	. .
Neal Dougherty,	105	. .
George Dickens,	106	. .
William Rice,	107	. .
Bland Ballard,	108	. .
Francis Durrett,	109	. .
Michael Humble,	110	. .
Joseph Cyrus,	111	. .
Robert Travis,	112	. .
Jacob Wickersham,	113	. .
Samuel Perkins,	114	. .
James Graham,	115	. .
John Sinclair,	116	. .

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO DREW THE FOREGOING LOTS WITH THE NUMBERS OF THE LOTS DRAWN.

BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.	BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.
Anderson, Wm.,	32	81	Cyrus, Joseph,	111	. .
Archer, Joseph,	26	87	Dalton, Val. T.,	52	68
Archer, Stephen,	8	. .	Daniel, Francis,	3	. .
Baker, John,	85	53	Dickens, George,	106	. .
Ballard, Bland,	108	. .	Dickey, John,	17	96
Bard, David,	15	. .	Donne, John,	6	. .
Bard, James,	25	88	Dougherty, Neal,	105	. .
Bard, Thomas,	1	. .	Durrett, Francis,	109	. .
Bard, Wm.,	21	92	Eaton, John,	81	45
Beatty, James,	14	. .	Emerson, Ash,	20	93
Bowman, Isaac,	29	84	Ervin, Joseph,	19	94
Boone, Jonathan,	35	23	Faith, William,	77	61
Boone, Squire,	51	67	Fleming, John,	38	26
Brashears, Marsham,	50	66	French, Henry,	92	. .
Bull, Thomas,	60	76	Ganier, Antoine,	69	41
Bulger, Edward,	86	54	Graham, James,	115	. .
Caldwell, Matthew,	10	. .	Grant, Adam,	16	. .
Callender, Alexander,	72	44	Harrod, Samuel,	68	40
Chenowith, Richard,	31	82	Harrod, William,	76	60
Christy, Thomas,	93	. .	Harris, James,	91	. .
Cleland, Alexander,	37	25	Hartt, George,	42	30
Clews, George,	102	. .	Hawkins, John,	82	46
Conaway, John,	62	78	Headington, Zebulon,	63	79
Consella, Harmon,	18	95	Helm, John,	73	57
Crawford, John,	66	38	Helm, William,	39	27
Crittenden, John,	87	55	Heth, William,	83	47
Curd, Charles,	79	63	Hildebrand, Peter,	56	72

BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.
Holman, George,	54	70
Honaker, Fred,	88	56
Hughes, Thomas,	48	36
Humble, Michael,	110	. .
Hunter, David,	13	. .
Hunter, Joseph,	34	22
James, Abraham,	33	21
Kincheloe, William,	30	83
Kenney, James,	43	31
Kimbley, Isaac,	97	. .
Light, Jacob,	12	. .
Lindsay, Arthur,	5	. .
Linn, William,	90	50
Lockhart, Archibald,	98	. .
Marshall, William,	99	. .
McBride, William,	103	. .
McDonald, Isaac,	11	. .
McManness, John,	71	43
McMullen, Samuel,	64	80
Merriwether, Nicholas,	40	28
Moore, Simeon,	55	71
Moore, Thomas,	28	85
Morris, Moses,	78	62
Myers, Jacob,	89	. .
Newell, John,	27	86
Overton, Waller,	70	42
Owens, George,	74	58
Patton, James,	44	32
Paul, John,	47	35
Payne, George,	61	77
Pendergrast, Margaret,	53	69
Perkins, Samuel,	114	. .
Phelps, Josiah,	59	75
Pope, Benj.,	80	64
Price, Meredith,	49	65
Pyatt, Jacob,	75	59
Reburn, John,	22	91
Reager, Jacob,	100	. .
Rice, William,	107	. .
Roberts, Benjamin,	45	33
Roberts, Joseph,	58	74
Scott, Andrew,	104	. .
Sanders, John,	95	. .
Shurrer, John,	7	. .
Sinclair, John,	116	. .
Steele, Andrew,	9	. .
Strode, Samuel,	84	48
Swan, William,	67	39
Thomson, Hugh,	23	90
Thomson, Robert,	24	89
Townsend, John,	65	37
Travis, Robert,	112	. .
Tewell, John,	57	73
Toole, William,	46	34
Whiteside, Thomas,	36	24
Wickersham, Adam,	101	. .
Wickersham, Jacob,	113	. .
Wilson, George,	41	29
Withers, James, jr.,	94	. .
Wolf, Michael,	4	. .
Wood, Richard,	2	. .
Worthington, Edward,	96	. .

Appendix G.

FORT NELSON AT THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.

Fort Nelson, so named in honor of Governor Nelson of Virginia, was the strongest fortification built by the pioneers in the western country. It was only surpassed in strength by Fort Chartres, built by the French on the Mississippi. It covered an acre of ground on the bank of the Ohio at the foot of Seventh Street, and was supplied with cannon as well as small arms. It was built by the soldiers stationed at the Falls, who were assisted by the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity. It was surrounded by a ditch ten feet wide and eight feet deep, in the middle of which was a row of sharp pickets. The dirt dug from the ditch was thrown into log pens, which formed the outer wall of the fort. In this outer wall was a row of pickets ten feet high. In 1850 one of the pickets of this old fort was dug up and made into canes, as souvenirs of the place. The fort was used until Fort Finney was established on the opposite side of the river, where Jeffersonville now stands. In 1785 Nicholas Meriwether wrote to the Trustees of Louisville that the fort was no longer used, and that he wanted to be put in possession of the lot on which it stood, as it was his property.

This fort was never attacked by the enemy, but it was the intention of the British and Indians to assault it in 1780. The attack was abandoned on account of the supposed strength of the place, and Ruddles' and Martins' suffered in its place.

The little square fort at the mouth of Beargrass Creek, which was built by Colonel John Floyd in 1779, could not have resisted cannon for a moment. Neither could the fort at the foot of Twelfth Street have stood against cannon. Fort Nelson, however, was supposed to be cannon-proof. The wall formed by pens filled with dirt dug from the ditch could not have been penetrated by any cannon-balls in use in the West at that time. It was never put to the test of cannon, and probably for the reason that it was deemed impregnable.

In this fort General Clark had his headquarters after he left the fort at the foot of Twelfth Street. The courts of Jefferson County were also held here until a court-house was built. It was also a receptacle for criminals until a jail was built. There was plenty of room in the fort for the garrison and for the other uses to which it was appropriated.

The following inventory of its armament, copied from an old manuscript of 1783, shows that it was pretty well supplied with cannon and small arms and ammunition for a frontier fort among the Indians at that early day.

INVENTORY OF ORDNANCE AND MILITARY STORES AT FORT NELSON, TAKEN THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1783, BY CAPTAIN ROBERT GEORGE AND LIEUTENANT RICHARD CLARK, PER ORDER OF MAJOR GEORGE WALLS.

1 Brass Six Pounder.
2 Ditto Three Pounders.
1 Iron Two Pounder.
8 Ditto Swivels.
1 Budge Bag.
1 Budge Barrel.
3 Covered Magazines.
2 Carrying Ammunition Boxes.

80 Rounds Six lb. Case Cartridges.
3 Ditto Ditto (Damaged).
239 Ditto Six lb. Ball Cartridges.
26 Ditto Six lb. Case, without Powder.
60 Six lb. Balls with Formers.
400 Six pound Balls.
27 Rounds Three lb. Case Cartridges.
11 Ditto Ditto (Damaged).
104 Ditto Three lb. Grape Cartridges.
124 Ditto Three lb. Ball Ditto.
96 lb. Grape Shot.
34 Three lb. Balls.
39 Royal Case for 5½ Inch Howitz.
132 Shells for Ditto.
13 Hand Grenades.
25 Two lb. Cartridges without Ball.
386 Swivel Cartridges.
6 Quire Ditto Ditto.
3⅓ Ditto Ditto (Damaged).
550 Sheets Cannon Ditto.
41 Ditto Ditto (Damaged).
22 Do. Meal Powder.
1 Elevating Screw.
½ Ditto Ditto (Damaged).
1 Box Damaged Tubes.
30 Lbs. Slow Match.
23 Ditto Do (Damaged).
4 Pair Drag Ropes (Damaged).
3 Sets Men's Harness.
150 Muskets.
124 Ditto (out of repair).
123 Bayonets with Scabbards.
1556 Gun Flints.
74 Bayonets without Scabbards.
385 Bayonet Belts.
21 Ditto Ditto (Damaged).
20 Sword Belts.
313 Cartouch Boxes.
43 Rifle Guns (out of repair).
17 Rifle Barrels.
12 Light Horse Swords.
5 Ditto Ditto (Damaged).
13 Pair Pistol Holsters.
5 Ditto Pistols.
5 Pistols (out of repair).
57 Small Hangers.
14 Granadiers' Swords.
1 Ditto Ditto (Damaged).
1 Stand of Old Colours.
3 Reams Musket Cartridges Paper.
95⅓ Dozen Musquet Cartridges.
3171 Lbs. Gun Powder.
33 Empty Cannon Cartridge Cases.
10½ Dozen Sticks Port Fire.
25 Melting Ladles.
14 Badges for Grenade Pouches.
4 Cart Saddles.
17 Pair of Haims.

1 Ladle for Six Pounder.
1 Charger for Ditto.
2 Screws or Worms for Three Pounders.
2 Spunges for Ditto (out of repair).
3 Worms for Swivels.
1 Ditto for Two Pounders.
1 Swivel Ladle.
3 Ditto Ditto (out of repair).
4 Spunges for Swivels (out of repair).
7 Lin Stocks.
6 Port Fire Stocks.
15 Horse Collars.
9½ Pair of Chains.
12 Back Bands.
5 Belly Bands.
2 Cruppers.
1 Copper Hammer and Driver.
1 Pair Copper Scales and Set of Weights.
2 Pair Bullet Moulds.
2 Ditto N.
2 Gunners' Belts, 8 Pickers.
2 Priming Horns.
7¾ Lbs. Twine.
134 Lbs. Lead.

The foregoing is true Inventory of the Ordnance and Military Stores at Fort Nelson the date above mentioned—which, being compared with a former Inventory taken by Captain George and Lieutenant William Clark, the 3d of May last, and Mr. Miles' Book of Issues and receivals since that time, There appears to be a deficiency of four hundred and twelve pounds of Gun Powder, one hundred and sixteen pounds of Lead, twenty-one dozen of Musket Cartridges, twelve dozen and eight Ditto damaged, and thirty-three Gun Flints not accounted for by Mr. Miles.

Robt. George, *Capt.*
R. Clark, *Lt.*

Appendix H.

PETITION FOR ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

The following petition of those who contemplated becoming citizens of the town of Louisville, to be established at the Falls of the Ohio, is copied from an old manuscript. It bears thirty-nine signatures, and among them will be found the names of some of those pioneers who were the founders of families here and whose descendants yet dwell among us. We do not find as signers of this petition a number of persons known to have been at the Falls of the Ohio at its date. Why these residents should have failed to sign the petition it is difficult to understand. Some of them are known to have been with General Clark in the Illinois campaign, and others may have been for one reason or another at different stations in the country. Whatever may have been the cause, it is clear that only a part of the then residents at the Falls signed the petition for the establishing there of the new town to be called Louisville.

To the Hon'ble, the Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

The petition of the inhabitants of the County of Kentucky, living at the Falls of the River Ohio, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners have, at great risque and expense, removed to this remote part of the State, and from the advantageous situation of the place, both for trade and safety, were induced to settle here, and having laid out a town under directions of persons

appointed for that purpose by the Court of Kentucky (a plan of which we have sent to be laid before you), and when laid out we cast lots for the choice of the lots in the said town, have improved and settled on some of the lots, and some have sold their houses and lots to persons who have come here since the town was laid out, who are still adding to our improvements; but the uncertainty of the title thereto prevents some from settling here that are inclined, thereby making less secure from any attack of the Indians, for we are informed that the land we have laid out for a town above the mouth of a gut that makes into the river opposite the Falls was surveyed and patented for —— Connolly, who we have understood has taken part with the enemies of America, and agreeable to a late act of Assembly the land we expect will be escheated and sold.

We are well assured that a town established at this place will be of great advantage to the inhabitants of Kentucky, and think the plan on which the town is laid out will conduce towards its being a populous town and of great advantage to us, as many of us have built houses according thereto, and will render us secure from any hostile intention of the Indians, and will induce merchants to bring articles of commerce that the inhabitants of this western part of the State stand much in need of: Therefore, pray that an act may be passed to establish a town at the Falls of the Ohio River, agreeably to the plan sent, and that the present settlers and holders of the lots in the said town may have them confirmed to them on paying a composition that may be thought reasonable to any one having a right thereto (if thought requisite) or to the Commonwealth; and not let us be turned out of houses we have built, and from lots we have improved and are about to build on, and thereby lose the labor we have performed at the risque of our lives.

All these several matters we, your petitioners, beg leave to lay before your Honorable House, and hope you will comply with our

request in adopting the prayer of our petition, or some other method that you in your wisdom may think proper, that will conduce to the interest and security of this exposed part of the State, and we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

May 1st, 1780.

John Hawkins, Jr.,
Nicholas Meriwether,
William Pope,
John Helm,
Benj'n. Roberts, Jr.,
William Toole,
Edward Bulger,
Thomas Christy,
James Harris,
William Helm,
Marsham Brashears,
Geo. Hartt,
Josiah Phelps,
Jas. Patton,
John Townsend,
Thomas Hughes,
Abraham James,
Hen. French,
John Tewell,
Samuel Harrod,
Jos. Archer,
William Linn,
John Crittenden,
William Kincheloe,
John Fleming,
James Withers, Jr.,
Charles Curd,
Squire Boone,
Jonathan Boone,
John Conaway,
Geo. Payne,
Waller Overton,
Mer'th Price,
Joseph Roberts,
Wm. Marshall,
Wm. McBride,
Alexander Cleland,
Thomas Whiteside,
James Kenney.

Appendix I.

AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF LOUISVILLE AT THE FALLS OF OHIO, MAY 1, 1780.

Whereas sundry inhabitants of the County of Kentucky have, at great expense and hazard, settled themselves upon certain lands at the Falls of Ohio, said to be the property of John Connolly, and have laid off a considerable part thereof into half-acre lots for a town, and having settled thereon, have preferred petitions to this general assembly to establish the said town, Be it therefore enacted, That one thousand acres of land, being the forfeited property of the said John Connolly, adjoining to the lands of John Campbell and —— Taylor, be and the same is hereby vested in John Todd, Jun., Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, George Meriwether, Andrew Hines, James Sullivan, and Marsham Brashiers, Gentlemen, trustees, to be by them, or any four of them, laid off into lots of an half acre each, with convenient streets and publick lots, which shall be and the same is hereby established a town by the name of Louisville. And be it farther enacted, That after the said lands shall be laid off into lots and streets, the said trustees, or any four of them, shall proceed to sell the said lots, or so many as they shall judge expedient, at publick auction, for the best price that can be had, the time and place of sale being previously advertised two months, at the court-houses of the adjacent counties, the purchasers respectively to hold their said lots subject to the condition of building on each a dwelling-house, sixteen feet by twenty at least, with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished within two years from the day of sale. And the said trustees, or any four of them, shall and

they are hereby empowered to convey the said lots to the purchasers thereof in fee-simple, subject to the condition aforesaid, on payment of the money arising from such sale to the said trustees for the uses hereafter mentioned, that is to say: If the money arising from such sale shall amount to thirty dollars per acre, the whole shall be paid by the said trustees into the treasury of this commonwealth, and the overplus, if any, shall be lodged with the court of the county of Jefferson, to enable them to defray the expenses of erecting the publick buildings of the said county. Provided, That the owners of lots already drawn shall be entitled to the preference therein upon paying to the said trustees the sum of thirty dollars for such half-acre lot, and shall be thereafter subject to the same obligations of settling as other lot-holders within the said town.

And be it farther enacted, That the said trustees, or the major part of them, shall have power from time to time to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the said lots, and to settle such rules and orders for the regular building thereon as to them shall seem best and most convenient. And in case of death or removal from the county of any of the said trustees, the remaining trustees shall supply such vacancies by electing of others, from time to time, who shall be vested with the same powers as those already mentioned. And be it farther enacted, That the purchasers of the lots in the said town, so soon as they shall have saved the same according to their respective deeds of conveyance, shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities which the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns in this State not incorporated by charter have, hold, and enjoy. And be it farther enacted, That, if the purchaser of any lot shall fail to build thereon within the time before limited, the said trustees, or a major part of them, may thereupon enter into such lot, and may either sell the same again, and apply the money towards repairing the streets, or in any other way for the benefit of the said town, or appropriate such lot

to publick uses for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said town. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect or injure the title of lands claimed by John Campbell, Gentleman, or those persons whose lots have been laid off on his lands, but that their titles be and remain suspended until the said John Campbell shall be relieved from his captivity.

Appendix J.

COMBINATION OF EARLY LOUISVILLE DOCTORS.

In 1819 the doctors of Louisville, thinking that the pay they got for the medicines with which they fed their patients was not fairly proportioned to the prices they had to pay for what they bought to eat, formed an association for mutual protection. It does not appear which of the learned doctors wrote the agreement they all signed and published; but it is plain from its wording that there was at least one doctor in Louisville in 1819 who had read the works of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and admired his style sufficiently to try to imitate it. The card proceeds on stilts over a rich mosaic of high-sounding words which no one but Dr. Johnson or his imitator at the Falls of the Ohio would be likely to have used on such an occasion.

The following is a copy, from an old manuscript, of the card they published in the Public Advertiser of February 24, 1819:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers, resident Physicians in Louisville, have formed themselves into an association for the advancement of professional science—and for the purpose of regulating their fees, so as to graduate the scale of honorable remuneration proportionally to the advance which has taken place in every item of human subsistence.

They solemnly disclaim the imputation of any avaricious motive in this appeal to the justice of a high-minded and equitable

community. They merely claim a participation in the general privilege enjoyed by every class of men who, if employed by a Physician in their various occupations, hold a mirror to his Eye, wherein he sees reflected the inequality of his ground with regard to the fruits of his own laborious avocations. While thus reluctantly announcing an advance of fees, created by the circumstantial necessity of the times, they unequivocally pledge themselves as a body to be equally prompt in retrograding to the ancient standard so soon as there shall gleam a vista of hope that circumstances may return to their ordinary level. Perhaps no portion of the western world so urgently requires the medical man to go forth on his walk of duty, fully accoutered in the Panoply of Charity—the handmaid of the science—as this town, the depot of many a sick and indigent member of the national family from different parts of the Union. If the circumstances of the Physician then are not honorably easy, it is in vain for him to profess, for he can not practice that celestial virtue.

They therefore trust that the foregoing exhibit will be met in the spirit which dictated it, and that a liberal Public will not ungenerously repine at an alteration so evidently founded on an imperious necessity.

W. C. Galt,
W. H. Hughes,
H. Oldham,
Thomas Booth,
N. Ragland,
G. W. Smith,
W. M. Taylor,
Rich. Ferguson,
John Robertson,
Danl. Wilson,
Wm. H. Allen,
W. E. N. Burrell,
J. Moser,
J. C. Johnston,
J. L. Murray.

Appendix K.

SAMUEL VAIL.

Samuel Vail, editor and proprietor of the first newspaper published in Louisville, was born in Pomfret, in the State of Vermont, June 1, 1778. When he reached the age of manhood he was furnished with an outfit by his father, who charged the articles on his books as follows: 1 Hors, £24; 1 Sadil, £1 10s; 1 Bridal, 10s. On this horse young Vail rode to Windsor, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Vermont Journal. He next went to Fair Haven, where he made the acquaintance of the Hon. Matthew Lyon. Here Lyon was the editor and proprietor of a newspaper called "The Scourge of Aristocracy and Repository of Political Truth." He made from basswood the paper on which it was printed, and had himself cast the type. Vail made a contract with Lyon by which he got the use of Lyon's types and printing press to start a paper at the Falls of the Ohio. In 1801, having transported his press and types to the Falls, and bought his printing paper at Georgetown, Ky., and got his type set up in Louisville, on the 18th of January he issued the first number of the Farmers' Library. It was a little folio sheet, 19x11 inches, printed with long primer type on coarse paper more yellow than white. The Farmers' Library continued to be issued until 1808, when it gave place to the Gazette. Vail went from the newspaper business into

the army. He began as an ensign in 1808, and was attached to the Seventh Regiment, stationed in the South. He participated in the battle of New Orleans, and wrote a graphic account of it in 1815. He was promoted to second lieutenant in 1809, to first lieutenant in 1811, and to captain in 1814. For his gallant conduct at New Orleans he was breveted major in 1815, and the same year resigned. He then went to planting in Louisiana, where in 1821 he was married to Mary Bird at Baton Rouge. As a planter he was successful, but in merchandising, in which he also engaged, he was a failure. He attempted merchandising on too large a scale for a beginner, having one store in New Orleans, another on Mobile Point, another at Petite Coquella, and still another at Baton Rouge. The last known of him he was on his sugar plantation near Baton Rouge, where he probably died, but at what time is not positively known.

He was a jovial companion and sought amusement in whatever came along. He won some money of Charles Quiry, and not being able to collect it he sued Quiry on the following account: "Subscription to horse race, $1; and cash won of you at Vantoon, $45." Of course he meant by Vantoon the French game at cards known as Vingt-et-une. In his next suit he fared worse than bad spelling. He sued Alfred Sebastian for $30, and went with the sheriff to take him. Sebastian was in a boat with a hickory stick in his hand, and invited Vail and the sheriff aboard. They declined to enter, and the sheriff returned the writ with this indorsement: "The within named

Alfred Sebastian would not be taken but kept me off by force, namely, with a cudgel while in a boat."

In early times, as in later, newspaper men had sometimes to account for what they printed. On one occasion Vail gave in his paper an account of a fight between two bullies, and named as victor the one that got the worst of it. The next day the man who had been honored in the paper as victor came to the office of the Farmers' Library and demanded to see the editor. Vail made his appearance, and the bully began abusing him for printing that he had won the fight when he had lost it. Vail bore his abuse for a while and then ordered him out of the office. The bully then made a rush at Vail and struck at him with a fist that resembled a huge maul more than a human clenched hand. Vail, however, had anticipated him, and, dodging the blow, retaliated with the barrel of an old horse-pistol which lay convenient. The bully was knocked down and given a beating more severe than the one which had been published in the paper. He went off satisfied, and told Vail he might print what he d——d pleased about it, even to making him victor again if he liked.

Appendix L.

THE REV. WILLIAMS KAVANAUGH AND THE FIRST CHURCH IN LOUISVILLE.

That Williams Kavanaugh was an Episcopalian minister, with a church in Louisville as early as 1803, there can be no doubt. The records of the courts show that in the case of Carneal against Lacassagne, Hite against Marsh, and in other suits, orders were entered in 1803 requiring notice to non-residents, etc., to be read "At the Rev. Williams Kavanaugh's Meeting-house in Louisville, on some Sunday immediately after divine service." Williams Kavanaugh was the father of Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church. He was at first a Methodist himself, but left that denomination and joined the Episcopal after reaching manhood and preparing for the ministry. He officiated in this church in Louisville until 1806, when he went to Henderson, Kentucky, where he died the same year in charge of the Episcopalian Church in that city. While it is easy to establish the fact that the Episcopalians had a church in Louisville as early as 1803, in charge of Mr. Kavanaugh, it is not so easy to show just where this church edifice stood. There was a pioneer church in Louisville, near the old Twelfth Street fort, which was used by all denominations in early times. It stood at the northwest corner of Main and Twelfth streets, on a lot which belonged to Jacob Myers. Its erection on this lot at an

early date involved the title in a cloud which was not dispersed for many years. It was a simple structure, made of unhewed logs from the adjacent forest. It was thirty feet long by twenty feet wide, and had a board roof and belfry. The main door was in what would be called the gable end, which fronted on Twelfth Street, with one window over it and two windows on each of the long sides. A large wooden chimney occupied the other end. In Captain Imlay's Topographical Description of North America, published at London in 1793, and in subsequent editions, there is a picture of Louisville with a building resembling this church in this locality. It is possible that Mr. Kavanaugh, in 1803, got possession of this old church, and, after putting it in order, officiated in it while he was in Louisville. There is no known account, either printed or written, of any other church at this early date, and tradition has handed down nothing relating to another. In 1812 the lot on which it stood was sold for taxes, and a sufficient title gotten thereto by William Kirkwood for the removal of the last remains of the old church. For some time before its final removal it was in such a dilapidated state as to be unfit for use.

The Rev. James Craik, in his sketch of Christ Church, published in 1862, states that an Episcopalian minister named Kavanaugh came from Virginia with Abraham Hite in 1784. The probability is that Mr. Craik got this date wrong, as it is not likely that Williams Kavanaugh was an Episcopalian minister officiating here at so early a date. I have found no record of him here earlier than 1797, when, as a deacon of the Methodist

Church, he was performing the marriage ceremony. If he was a deacon of the Methodist Church in 1797, he could hardly have been an Episcopalian minister in 1784. The family traditions are that he passed from the Methodist to the Episcopalian Church, and not from the Episcopalian to the Methodist; and in corroboration of this the records of our courts show that he was officiating as an Episcopalian during the last years of his life in Louisville and Henderson. The record of marriages in our county court shows that he was performing the marriage ceremony here in 1797 as a deacon of the Methodist Church, and afterward as an Episcopalian minister.

Appendix M.

A NUMERICAL LIST OF THE LOTS SOLD IN LOUISVILLE, AND TO WHICH IS ATTACHED THE NAMES OF THE PURCHASERS AND THE PRICES PAID FOR THEM.

This list is copied from an old manuscript made out in 1786 to show what lots the Trustees of Louisville had sold, to whom they had sold them, and what prices they had received for them. The lots sold were described in the sales as of seven different kinds, and were possibly so distinguished on the maps used at the sales.

The lots are here listed under seven different heads so as to correspond with the different kinds of lots, each kind of lot being under its descriptive head. This list can not fail to be interesting and instructive to the descendants of those who were the first owners of lots in Louisville. The list does not represent all who were lot owners in Louisville, for many owners transferred their lots to others; but it does represent the first owners to whom deeds were made by the Trustees. Many of those who drew lots on the 24th of April, 1779, transferred their lots, and the parties to whom the transfers were made received the deeds. Hence the names of some of the original owners do not appear in the list at all. It is nevertheless a valuable and interesting list, which is well worth preserving for those who are to come after us.

1. The twenty-acre lots between Broadway and Chestnut streets, beginning with No. 1, near the intersection of Clay and Broadway:

NO.	ACRES.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	18	Jacob Reager,	15	10	0
2	20	James Sullivan,	15	6	0
3	20	James Sullivan,	20	0	0
4	20	James Sullivan,	20	5	0
5	20	James Sullivan,	20	0	0
6	20	Eliza Moore,	22	6	0
7	20	Adam Hoops,	20	6	0
8	20	James Sullivan,	22	0	0
9	20	James Sullivan,	20	1	0
10	20	James Sullivan,	17	3	0
11	20	James Sullivan,	16	1	0
12	20	James Sullivan,	13	5	0
13	8	James Sullivan,	7	1	0

2. The ten-acre lots between Chestnut and Walnut streets, beginning with No. 1, near the intersection of Chestnut and Hancock streets:

NO.	ACRES.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	10	James Patton,	6	12	0
2	10	James Patton,	7	2	0
3	10	Will. Johnston,	6	1	0
4	10	James Sullivan,	10	0	0
5	10	James Sullivan,	14	1	0
6	10	David Meriwether,	15	0	0
7	10	Edm'd Taylor,	16	6	0
8	10	Edm'd Taylor,	17	5	0
9	9	Adam Hoops,	16	0	0

NO.	ACRES.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	S	D
10	10	James Sullivan,	12	0	0
11	10	James Sullivan,	16	0	0
12	10	James Sullivan,	13	1	0
13	10	James Sullivan,	15	0	0
14	10	James Sullivan,	15	11	0
15	10	James Sullivan,	15	3	0
16	10	James Sullivan,	13	0	0
17	11	James Sullivan,	10	11	0

3. The five-acre lots between Walnut and Green streets, beginning with No. 1, near the intersection of Walnut and Jackson streets:

NO.	ACRES.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	S	D
1	5	James Sullivan,	5	6	0
2	5	Richard Eastin,	5	16	0
3	5	James Sullivan,	8	0	0
4	5	James Sullivan,	7	5	0
5	5	Will. Johnston,	7	7	0
6	5	James Sullivan,	7	12	0
7	5	Andrew Hoops,	7	16	0
8	5	Edmund Taylor,	9	2	0
9	5	Edmund Taylor,	11	11	0
10	5	Samuel Kerby,	6	10	0
11	5	Jacob Reager,	6	10	0
12	5	Benj. Earickson,	6	10	0
13	5	James Sullivan,	8	0	0
14	5	James Sullivan,	8	0	0
15	5	James Sullivan,	8	0	0
16	5	John Dorrett,	8	14	0
17	5	James Sullivan,	9	10	0
18	5	James Sullivan,	9	19	0
19	5	James Sullivan,	8	1	0
20	2	James Sullivan,	2	5	0

4. The out lots or commons, three of them making the slip of land between Jefferson and Green, and the fourth being a triangular lot at the west end of the city, bounded on the south by the five-acre range, on the west by the old town line, and on the east by the Twelfth Street lots from Portland Avenue to the range of five-acre lots.

NO.		PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	Out lot.	Will. Johnston,	8	1	0
2	"	Will. Croghan,	17	0	0
3	"	George Rice,	17	10	0
4	"	James Sullivan,	12	0	0

5. The fractional squares between Main Street and the river, beginning with No. 1, at the corner of Main and First streets:

NO.			PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	Fractional square.		Buckner Pittman,	0	0	0
2	"	"	Andrew Heth,	4	7	0
3	"	"	James Sullivan,	10	0	0
4	"	"	James Sullivan,	4	0	0
5	"	"	James Sullivan,	5	1	0
6	"	"	John Sinkler,	76	0	0
7	"	"	Mark Thomas,	20	10	0
8	"	"	James Morrison,	1	3	0
9	"	"	James Morrison,	4	1	0
10	"	"	James Sullivan,	1	0	0
11	"	"	James Sullivan,	2	0	0
12	"	"	James Sullivan,	23	0	0

6. The Point made by the river and Beargrass Creek. There was but one lot of this description, which was purchased by Daniel Broadhead, jr., for £5 9s.

7. The half-acre lots, three hundred in number, extending from Main to Jefferson and from First to Twelfth streets:

NEW NO.	OLD NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	1	Levin Powell,	0	3	0
2	2	Jacob Myers,	0	3	0
3	3	Simon Triplett,	0	3	0
4	4	Levin Powell,	0	3	0
5	5	Lewis Myers,	0	3	0
6	6	John Todd,	0	3	0
7	7	William Pope,	0	3	0
8	8	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
9	9	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
10	10	Isaac Bowman,	0	3	0
11	11	John Clark,	0	3	0
12	12	Daniel Broadhead, jr.,	12	5	0
13	13	John Conway,	0	3	0
14	14	Meredith Price,	0	3	0
15	15	Simon Triplett,	0	3	0
16	16	James Patton,	7	3	0
17	. .	Buckner Pittman,	6	5	0
18	. .	Buckner Pittman,	6	5	0
19	. .	Buckner Pittman,	6	5	0
20	. .	Buckner Pittman,	6	5	0
21	33	Michael Troutman,	0	3	0
22	34	Samuel Bell,	0	3	0
23	35	William Christy,	0	3	0
24	36	Jacob Pyeatt,	0	3	0
25	37	Edward Tyler,	0	3	0
26	38	Edward Tyler,	0	3	0
27	39	Nico. Meriwether,	0	3	0
28	40	Nico. Meriwether,	0	3	0
29	41	George Wilson,	0	3	0

NEW NO.	OLD NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
30	42	George Wilson,	0	3	0
31	43	John Todd,	0	3	0
32	44	James Patton,	0	3	0
33	45	William Oldham,	0	3	0
34	46	Heirs of Thos. McGee,	0	3	0
35	47	Joseph Sanders,	0	3	0
36	48	Will Johnston,	1	16	6
37	65	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
38	66	James Patton,	0	3	0
39	67	George Wilson,	0	3	0
40	68	Will Johnston,	0	18	6
41	69	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
42	70	George Meriwether,	0	3	0
43	71	Michl. Troutman,	0	3	0
44	72	Michl. Troutman,	0	3	0
45	81	Michl. Troutman,	0	3	0
46	82	Michl. Troutman,	0	3	0
47	83	Edwd Holdman,	0	3	0
48	84	Kerby & Earickson,	0	3	0
49	85	Jacob Myers,	0	3	0
50	86	Will Johnston,	0	8	0
51	. .	Parmenus Bullitt,	0	13	6
52	. .	James Sullivan,	0	6	0
53	. .	James Sullivan,	0	8	0
54	. .	Daniel Nead,	0	10	6
55	. .	Daniel Nead,	0	6	6
56	. .	Walter Ed. Strong,	0	4	6
57	73	Walter Ed. Strong,	0	3	0
58	74	Henry Floyd,	0	3	0
59	75	Wm. Stafford,	0	3	0
60	76	Henry Floyd,	0	3	0

NEW NO.	OLD NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
61	77	Geo. Meriwether,	0	3	0
62	78	William Sevan,	0	3	0
63	79	Will Johnston,	0	10	0
64	80	Geo. Wilson,	0	3	0
65	49	Andw. Hynes,	0	3	0
66	50	Will Johnston,	0	16	6
67	51	Will Johnston,	0	14	6
68	52	Patrick Shone,	0	3	0
69	53	John Baker,	0	3	0
70	54	Danl. Sullivan,	0	3	0
71	55	Will Johnston,	1	10	6
72	56	John O. Finn,	0	3	0
73	57	James McCawley,	0	3	0
74	58	George Wilson,	0	3	0
75	59	George Wilson,	0	3	0
76	60	George Wilson,	0	3	0
77	61	Kerby & Earickson,	0	3	0
78	62	Jacob Pyeatt,	0	3	0
79	63	Jacob Myers,	0	3	0
80	64	Henry French,	0	3	0
81	32	Simon Triplett,	0	3	0
82	31	Simon Triplett,	0	3	0
83	30	William Heth,	15	0	0
84	29	Levin Powell,	0	3	0
85	28	Will Johnston,	1	3	0
86	27	Will Harrod,	0	3	0
87	26	John R. Jones,	0	3	0
88	25	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
89	24	Jacob Myers,	0	3	0
90	23	Dan Broadhead, jr.,	5	0	0
91	22	Levi Theel,	0	3	0

NEW NO.	OLD NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
92	21	Levi Theel,	0	3	0
93	20	Will Johnston,	0	15	0
94	19	Levi Todd,	0	3	0
95	18	Will Johnston,	1	6	0
96	17	Geo. Meriwether,	0	3	0
97	. .	Richard Taylor,	2	2	0
98	. .	Richard Taylor,	1	5	0
NO.					
99		John Donne,	3	0	0
100		Will Johnston,	6	1	0
101		John Donne,	1	7	0
102		John Donne,	1	10	0
103		John Belli,	0	13	0
104		George Rice,	1	5	0
105		Andrew Hare,	0	16	0
106		Jas. Cunningham,	1	6	0
107		Jas. Cunningham,	1	0	0
108		Richard Taylor,	1	0	0
109		Richard Taylor,	0	19	0
110		Jane Grant,	0	3	0
111		Will Johnston,	0	10	0
112		John Donne,	0	3	0
113		John Donne,	0	3	0
114		James Beard,	0	3	0
115		Will Johnston,	0	15	0
116		Will Johnston,	0	3	0
117		Will Johnston,	0	10	0
118		Elisha L. Hall,	0	3	0
119		Elisha L. Hall,	0	3	0
120		John Reyburn,	0	3	0
121		Will Johnston,	0	3	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
122	Will Johnston,	0	16	0
123	Richard C. Anderson,	5	0	0
124	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
125	Phil Waters' Assee.,	0	3	0
126	Andrew Hare,	1	11	0
127	Daniel Henry,	1	0	6
128	Joseph Brooks,	0	3	0
129	William Croghan,	1	16	0
130	Margaret Wilson,	0	3	0
131	James Morrison,	0	3	0
132	James Morrison,	0	3	0
133	James Patton,	0	3	0
134	James Beaty,	0	3	0
135	Samuel Kerby,	0	14	0
136	Jane Grant,	0	3	0
137	John Reyburn,	0	3	0
138	John Reyburn,	0	3	0
139	Irwin's Heirs,	0	3	0
140	Jean Hambleton,	0	3	0
141	Samuel Kerby,	0	19	0
142	Samuel Kerby,	0	14	6
143	Samuel Kerby,	0	7	6
144	Samuel Kerby,	0	13	0
145	James Sullivan,	0	8	0
146	James Sullivan,	0	13	0
147	George Dement,	0	7	0
148	George Dement,	0	4	0
149	John Donne,	0	4	6
150	John Donne,	0	4	0
151	William Johnston,	0	3	0
152	William Johnston,	0	3	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
153	George Dement,	0	8	0
154	George Dement,	0	4	0
155	Will Johnston,	0	3	10
156	Jas. F. Moore,	0	5	0
157	James Sullivan,	0	6	0
158	James Sullivan,	0	8	0
159	James Sullivan,	0	6	0
160	Elijah Phillips,	0	6	0
161	Geo. Dement,	0	7	0
162	James Sullivan,	0	3	0
163	Will Johnston,	0	3	6
164	William Beard,	0	3	0
165	Burk Reager,	1	8	0
166	Rice Bullock,	1	0	6
167	Benj. Price,	1	1	0
168	Benj. Price,	1	5	0
169	Edmd. Taylor,	1	12	0
170	Edmd. Taylor,	1	12	0
171	Edmd. Taylor,	2	10	0
172	James Sullivan,	3	0	0
173	James Sullivan,	3	0	0
174	James Sullivan,	7	0	0
175	Jenkin Phillips,	7	1	0
176	Richard Terrell,	10	5	0
177	William Pope,	10	0	0
178	Jenkin Phillips,	7	1	0
179	Wm. Payne,	5	1	0
180	Philip Barbour,	7	1	0
181	Robert Neilson,	6	12	0
182	Robert Neilson,	4	13	0
183	Robert Neilson,	4	4	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £ s d
184	Robert Neilson,	5 5 0
185	William Payne,	5 2 0
186	William Payne,	4 0 0
187	William Payne,	4 5 0
188	William Payne,	4 0 0
189	Dan Broadhead, jr.,	3 0 0
190	Dan Broadhead, jr.,	1 6 0
191	Dan Broadhead, jr.,	1 4 0
192	Dan Broadhead, jr.,	1 18 0
193	Robert Neilson,	2 17 0
194	Robert Neilson,	2 14 0
195	Robert Neilson,	2 12 0
196	Jenkin Phillips,	3 5 0
197	Stepn. Ormsby,	2 18 0
198	John Davis,	2 15 0
199	John Davis,	2 18 0
200	Stepn. Ormsby,	3 0 0
201	Archibald Lockhart,	2 15 0
202	Geo. Close,	2 14 0
203	Samuel Watkins,	2 10 0
204	Thomas Brumfield,	2 11 0
205	Jacob Reager,	1 2 0
206	Robert Neilson,	2 0 0
207	Robert Neilson,	2 18 0
208	Robert Neilson,	3 9 0
209	Jenkin Phillips,	5 2 0
210	Adam Hoops,	1 11 0
211	Adam Hoops,	1 11 0
212	Richard J. Waters,	6 6 0
213	Jenkin Phillips,	5 17 0
214	Paul Blundell,	2 2 0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
215	Edward Tyler,	3	5	0
216	James Morrison,	3	1	0
217	Edward Tyler,	3	15	0
218	Lawc. Muse,	3	1	0
219	Jacob Reager,	2	19	0
220	Edmd. Taylor,	3	12	0
221	Will Johnston,	3	10	0
222	Adam Hoops,	4	11	0
223 224 225 226	Public Square.			
227	Adam Hoops,	4	2	0
228	James Sullivan,	4	0	0
229	Edmd. Taylor,	3	1	0
230	Will Johnston,	1	0	0
231	Will Johnston,	1	0	0
232	Richard Taylor,	1	0	0
233	Rice Bullock,	1	6	0
234	Benj. Price,	1	1	0
235	Walter Davis,	1	0	0
236	Walter Davis,	1	0	0
237	Robert Daniel,	1	2	0
238	Enoch Parsons,	1	1	0
239	George Slaughter,	0	19	0
240	Charles Bratton,	1	13	0
241	James Sullivan,	0	2	6
242	James Sullivan,	0	3	0
243	James Sullivan,	0	9	6
244	James Sullivan,	0	5	0
245	James F. Moore,	0	12	0
246	George Rice,	0	7	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
247	George Rice,	0	7	6
248	George Rice,	0	15	0
249	Will Johnston,	0	12	6
250	Will Johnston,	0	13	1
251	Will Johnston,	0	4	6
252	Will Johnston,	0	5	6
253 254 255 256	Burying Ground.			
257	Henry Pootzman,	0	7	0
258	Will Johnston,	0	6	8
259	Jas. Fr. Moore,	0	12	0
260	Jas. Fr. Moore,	0	15	1
261	Thomas Dalton,	0	18	6
262	Thomas Dalton,	1	1	0
263	Mark Thomas,	1	0	0
264	Rice Bullock,	0	19	0
265	Benj. Price,	1	1	6
266	Benj. Price,	1	2	6
267	Benj. Price,	1	0	0
268	Benj. Price,	1	1	0
269	Burk Reager,	1	3	0
270	Burk Reager,	1	0	6
271	Josiah Belt,	1	4	0
272	Josiah Belt,	1	11	0
273	Richard Taylor,	2	12	0
274	John R. Jones,	3	0	0
275 276 277 278	Public Square.			
279	John R. Long,	4	5	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
280	James Sullivan,	3	2	0
281	Richard Taylor,	1	2	0
282	Richard Taylor,	1	4	0
283	Will Johnston,	1	1	0
284	Will Johnston,	1	0	0
285	Lawc. Muse,	1	2	0
286	Lawc. Muse,	1	1	0
287	Lawc. Muse,	1	2	6
288	Lawc. Muse,	1	1	6
289	Charles Bratton,	1	5	0
290	Charles Bratton,	1	0	0
291	Will Johnston,	0	18	6
292	Richard Eastin,	1	0	0
293	John Daveis,	1	2	0
294	John Daveis,	0	18	0
295	Daniel Henry,	1	0	6
296	Daniel Henry,	1	2	0
297	David Morgan,	0	18	0
298	David Morgan,	0	19	0
299	John Daniel,	1	1	0
300	James Morrison,	0	15	0

Appendix N.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PURCHASERS OF LOTS IN LOUISVILLE, TO WHICH ARE ATTACHED THE NUMBERS AND KINDS OF LOTS PURCHASED AND THE PRICES PAID FOR THEM.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Anderson, Richard C.,	Half-acre Lot,	123	5	0	0
Baker, John,	Half-acre Lot,	new 69 / old 53	0	3	0
Barbour, Philip,	Half-acre Lot,	180	7	1	0
Beard, James,	Half-acre Lot,	114	0	3	0
Beard, William,	Half-acre Lot,	164	0	3	0
Beaty, James,	Half-acre Lot,	134	0	3	0
Belli, John,	Half-acre Lot,	103	0	13	0
Belt, Josiah,	Half-acre Lot,	271	1	4	0
Belt, Josiah,	Half-acre Lot,	272	1	11	0
Bell, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	new 22 / old 34	0	3	0
Blundell, Paul,	Half-acre Lot,	214	2	2	0
Bowman, Isaac,	Half-acre Lot,	new 10 / old 10	0	3	0
Bratton, Charles,	Half-acre Lot,	289	1	5	0
Bratton, Charles,	Half-acre Lot,	290	1	0	0
Bratton, Charles,	Half-acre Lot,	240	1	13	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	189	3	0	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	190	1	6	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	191	1	4	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	192	1	18	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	new 90 / old 23	5	0	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Beargrass Point,		5	9	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	new 12 / old 12	12	5	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Brooks, Joseph,	Half-acre Lot,	128	0	3	0
Brumfield, Thomas,	Half-acre Lot,	204	2	11	0
Bullock, Rice,	Half-acre Lot,	264	0	19	0
Bullock, Rice,	Half-acre Lot,	233	1	6	0
Bullock, Rice,	Half-acre Lot,	166	1	0	6
Bullitt, Parmenus,	Half-acre Lot,	51	0	13	6
Burying Ground,		253			
Burying Ground,		254			
Burying Ground,		255			
Burying Ground,		256			
Christy, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 23 / old 35	0	3	0
Clark, John,	Half-acre Lot,	new 11 / old 11	0	3	0
Close, George,	Half-acre Lot,	202	2	14	0
Conway, John,	Half-acre Lot,	new 13 / old 13	0	3	0
Croghan, William,	Out Lot,	2	17	1	0
Croghan, William,	Half-acre Lot,	129	1	16	0
Cunningham, James,	Half-acre Lot,	106	1	6	0
Cunningham, James,	Half-acre Lot,	107	1	0	0
Daniel, John,	Half-acre Lot,	299	1	1	0
Daniel, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	237	1	2	0
Davies, John,	Half-acre Lot,	293	1	2	0
Davies, John,	Half-acre Lot,	294	0	18	0
Davies, John,	Half-acre Lot,	198	2	15	0
Davies, John,	Half-acre Lot,	199	2	18	0
Davis, Walter,	Half-acre Lot,	235	1	0	0
Davis, Walter,	Half-acre Lot,	236	1	0	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	147	0	7	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	148	0	4	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	153	0	8	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	154	0	4	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	161	0	7	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Dolton, Thomas,	Half-acre Lot,	261	0	18	6
Dolton, Thomas,	Half-acre Lot,	262	1	1	0
Donne, John,	Half-acre Lot,	99	3	0	0
Donne, John,	Half-acre Lot,	101	1	7	0
Donne, John,	Half-acre Lot,	102	1	10	0
Donne, John,	Half-acre Lot,	112	0	3	0
Donne, John,	Half-acre Lot,	113	0	3	0
Donne, John,	Half-acre Lot,	149	0	4	6
Donne, John,	Half-acre Lot,	150	0	4	0
Dorrett, John,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	16	8	14	0
Earickson, Benj.,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	12	6	10	0
Eastin, Richard,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	2	5	16	0
Eastin, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	292	1	0	0
Finn, John O.,	Half-acre Lot,	new 72 / old 56	0	3	0
Floyd, Henry,	Half-acre Lot,	new 60 / old 76	0	3	0
Floyd, Henry,	Half-acre Lot,	new 58 / old 74	0	3	0
French, Henry,	Half-acre Lot,	new 80 / old 64	0	3	0
Grant, Jane,	Half-acre Lot,	136	0	3	0
Grant, Jane,	Half-acre Lot,	110	0	3	0
Hall, Elisha L.,	Half-acre Lot,	118	0	3	0
Hall, Elisha L.,	Half-acre Lot,	119	0	3	0
Hambleton, Jean,	Half-acre Lot,	140	0	3	0
Hare, Andrew,	Half-acre Lot,	105	0	16	0
Hare, Andrew,	Half-acre Lot,	126	1	11	0
Harrod, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 86 / old 27	0	3	0
Heirs of Irwin,	Half-acre Lot,	139	0	3	0
Henry, Daniel,	Half-acre Lot,	295	1	6	0
Henry, Daniel,	Half-acre Lot,	296	1	2	6
Henry, Daniel,	Half-acre Lot,	127	1	0	0
Heth, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 83 / old 30	15	0	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Heth, Andrew,	Square Lot,	2	4	7	0
Holdman, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	new 47 / old 83	0	3	0
Hoops, Adam,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	7	20	6	0
Hoops, Adam,	Acre Lot (9 acres),	9	16	5	0
Hoops, Adam,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	7	7	16	0
Hoops, Adam,	Half-acre Lot,	210	1	11	0
Hoops, Adam,	Half-acre Lot,	211	1	11	0
Hoops, Adam,	Half-acre Lot,	222	4	11	0
Hoops, Adam,	Half-acre Lot,	227	4	2	0
Hynes, Andrew,	Half-acre Lot,	new 65 / old 49	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	3	6	1	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 8 / old 8	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Out Lot,	1	8	1	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 9 / old 9	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 36 / old 48	1	16	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 37 / old 65	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	291	0	18	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 40 / old 68	18	6	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 41 / old 69	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	124	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 63 / old 79	0	10	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 50 / old 86	0	8	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 66 / old 50	0	16	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 67 / old 51	0	14	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 71 / old 55	1	10	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 85 / old 28	1	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 88 / old 25	0	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 95 / old 18	1	6	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 93 / old 20	0	15	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	115	0	15	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	116	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	111	0	10	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	121	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	122	0	16	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	117	0	10	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	100	6	1	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	151	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	152	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	230	1	0	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	231	1	0	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	283	1	1	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	284	1	0	0
Johnston, Will,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	5	7	7	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	249	0	12	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	250	0	13	1
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	251	0	4	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	252	0	5	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	163	0	3	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	155	0	3	10
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	221	3	10	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	258	0	6	8
Jones, John R.,	Half-acre Lot,	274	3	0	0
Jones, John R.,	Half-acre Lot,	new 87 / old 26	0	3	0
Kerby, Samuel,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	10	6	10	0
Kerby, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	135	0	14	0
Kerby, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	141	0	19	0
Kerby, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	142	0	14	6
Kerby, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	143	0	7	6

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Kerby, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	144	0	13	0
Kerby & Earickson,	Half-acre Lot,	new 48 / old 84	0	3	0
Kerby & Earickson,	Half-acre Lot,	new 77 / old 61	0	3	0
Lockhart, Archibald,	Half-acre Lot,	201	2	15	0
Long, John R.,	Half-acre Lot,	279	4	5	0
McCawley, James,	Half-acre Lot,	new 73 / old 57	0	3	0
McGee, Thos., his heirs,	Half-acre Lot,	new 34 / old 46	0	3	0
Meriwether, David,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	6	15	1	0
Meriwether, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 61 / old 77	0	3	0
Meriwether, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 42 / old 70	0	3	0
Meriwether, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 96 / old 17	0	3	0
Meriwether, Nicholas,	Half-acre Lot,	new 27 / old 39	0	3	0
Meriwether, Nicholas,	Half-acre Lot,	new 28 / old 40	0	3	0
Moore, Eliza,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	6	22	6	0
Moore, James F.,	Half-acre Lot,	156	0	5	0
Moore, James F.,	Half-acre Lot,	245	0	12	0
Moore, James F.,	Half-acre Lot,	259	0	12	0
Moore, James F.,	Half-acre Lot,	260	0	15	1
Morrison, James,	Square Lot,	8	1	3	0
Morrison, James,	Square Lot,	9	4	1	0
Morrison, James,	Half-acre Lot,	300	0	15	0
Morrison, James,	Half-acre Lot,	131	0	3	0
Morrison, James,	Half-acre Lot,	132	0	3	0
Morrison, James,	Half-acre Lot,	216	3	1	0
Morgan, David,	Half-acre Lot,	297	0	18	0
Morgan, David,	Half-acre Lot,	298	0	19	0
Muse, Lawc.,	Half-acre Lot,	218	3	1	0
Muse, Lawc.,	Half-acre Lot,	287	1	2	6

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Muse, Lawc.,	Half-acre Lot,	288	1	1	6
Muse, Lawc.,	Half-acre Lot,	285	1	2	0
Muse, Lawc.,	Half-acre Lot,	286	1	1	0
Myers, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 2 / old 2	0	3	0
Myers, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 49 / old 85	0	3	0
Myers, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 79 / old 63	0	3	0
Myers, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 89 / old 24	0	3	0
Myers, Lewis,	Half-acre Lot,	new 5 / old 5	0	3	0
Nead, Daniel,	Half-acre Lot,	54	0	10	6
Nead, Daniel,	Half-acre Lot,	55	0	6	6
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	206	2	0	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	207	2	18	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	208	3	9	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	193	2	17	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	194	2	14	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	195	2	12	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	181	6	12	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	182	4	13	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	183	4	4	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	184	5	5	0
Oldham, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 33 / old 45	0	3	0
Ormsby, Stephen,	Half-acre Lot,	197	2	18	0
Ormsby, Stephen,	Half-acre Lot,	200	3	0	0
Parsons, Enoch,	Half-acre Lot,	238	1	1	0
Patton, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	2	7	2	0
Patton, James,	Half-acre Lot,	new 16 / old 16	7	3	0
Patton, James,	Half-acre Lot,	new 32 / old 44	0	3	0
Patton, James,	Half-acre Lot,	133	0	3	0
Patton, James,	Half-acre Lot,	new 38 / old 66	0	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Patton, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	1	6	12	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	185	5	2	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	186	4	0	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	187	4	5	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	188	4	0	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	179	5	1	0
Phillips, Elijah,	Half-acre Lot,	160	0	6	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	209	5	2	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	175	7	1	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	196	3	5	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	213	5	17	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	178	7	1	0
Pittman, Buckner,	Half-acre Lot,	17			
Pittman, Buckner,	Half-acre Lot,	18			
Pittman, Buckner,	Half-acre Lot,	19	25	12	0
Pittman, Buckner,	Half-acre Lot,	20			
Pittman, Buckner,	Square Lot,	1			
Pootzman, Henry,	Half-acre Lot,	257	0	7	0
Pope, William,	Half-acre Lot,	177	10	0	0
Pope, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 7 / old 7	0	3	0
Powell, Levin,	Half-acre Lot,	new 84 / old 29	0	3	0
Powell, Levin,	Half-acre Lot,	new 4 / old 4	0	3	0
Powell, Levin,	Half-acre Lot,	new 1 / old 1	0	3	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	167	1	1	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	234	1	1	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	168	1	5	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	265	1	1	6
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	266	1	2	6
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	267	1	0	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	268	1	1	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Price, Meredith,	Half-acre Lot,	new 14 / old 14	0	3	0
Public Square,	Lot,	275			
Public Square,	Lot,	276			
Public Square,	Lot,	277			
Public Square,	Lot,	278			
Public Square,	Lot,	223			
Public Square,	Lot,	224			
Public Square,	Lot,	225			
Public Square,	Lot,	226			
Pyeatt, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 78 / old 62	0	3	0
Pyeatt, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 24 / old 36	0	3	0
Reager, Burk,	Half-acre Lot,	165	1	8	0
Reager, Burk,	Half-acre Lot,	269	1	3	0
Reager, Burk,	Half-acre Lot,	270	1	0	6
Reager, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	219	2	19	0
Reager, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	205	1	2	0
Reager, Jacob,	Acre Lot (18 acres),	1	15	10	0
Reager, Jacob,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	11	6	10	0
Rice, George,	Half-acre Lot,	104	1	5	0
Rice, George,	Out Lot,	3	17	10	0
Rice, George,	Half-acre Lot,	246	0	7	0
Rice, George,	Half-acre Lot,	247	0	7	6
Rice, George,	Half-acre Lot,	248	0	15	0
Reyburn, John,	Half-acre Lot,	120	0	3	0
Reyburn, John,	Half-acre Lot,	137	0	3	0
Reyburn, John,	Half-acre Lot,	138	0	3	0
Sanders, Joseph,	Half-acre Lot,	new 35 / old 47	0	3	0
Sevan, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 62 / old 78	0	3	0
Sinkler, John,	Square Lot,	6	76	0	0
Shone, Patrick,	Half-acre Lot,	new 68 / old 52	0	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Slaughter, George,	Half-acre Lot,	239	0	19	0
Stafford, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 59 / old 75	0	3	0
Strong, Walter Ed.,	Half-acre Lot,	56	0	4	6
Strong, Walter Ed.,	Half-acre Lot,	new 57 / old 73	0	3	0
Sullivan, Daniel,	Half-acre Lot,	new 70 / old 54	0	3	0
Sullivan, James,	Square Lot,	5	5	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	19	8	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Square Lot,	4	4	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Out Lot,	4	12	10	0
Sullivan, James,	Square Lot,	11	2	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	17	9	10	0
Sullivan, James,	Square Lot,	3	10	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	13	15	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	15	8	10	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	14	8	10	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	13	8	10	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	6	7	12	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	18	9	19	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	4	7	5	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	14	15	11	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	3	8	16	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	11	16	5	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	1	5	6	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	5	14	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	15	15	3	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	4	10	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	10	12	5	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	16	13	3	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	12	13	5	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (8 acres),	13	7	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	10	17	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (11 acres),	17	10	11	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	11	16	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	2	15	6	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	12	13	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	9	20	1	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	8	22	6	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	5	20	5	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	4	20	5	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	3	20	6	0
Sullivan, James,	Square Lot,	12	23	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Square Lot,	10	1	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	228	4	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	162	0	3	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	280	3	2	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	157	0	6	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	158	0	8	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	159	0	6	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	145	0	8	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	146	0	13	0
Sullivan, James,	Acre Lot (2 acres),	20	2	5	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	52	0	6	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	53	0	8	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	172	3	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	173	3	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	174	7	0	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	241	0	2	6
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	242	0	3	0
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	243	0	9	6
Sullivan, James,	Half-acre Lot,	244	0	5	0
Taylor, Edmund,	Half-acre Lot,	229	3	1	0
Taylor, Edmund,	Half-acre Lot,	220	3	12	0
Taylor, Edmund,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	7	16	6	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Taylor, Edmund,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	8	17	5	0
Taylor, Edmund,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	9	11	11	0
Taylor, Edmund,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	8	9	2	0
Taylor, Edmund,	Half-acre Lot,	169	1	12	0
Taylor, Edmund,	Half-acre Lot,	170	1	12	0
Taylor, Edmund,	Half-acre Lot,	171	2	10	0
Taylor, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	232	1	0	0
Taylor, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	108	1	0	0
Taylor, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	109	0	19	0
Taylor, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	97	2	2	0
Taylor, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	98	1	5	0
Taylor, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	273	2	12	0
Taylor, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	281	1	2	0
Taylor, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	282	1	4	0
Terrell, Richard,	Half-acre Lot,	176	10	5	0
Theel, Levi,	Half-acre Lot,	new 91 / old 22	0	3	0
Theel, Levi,	Half-acre Lot,	new 92 / old 21	0	3	0
Thomas, Mark,	Square Lot,	7	20	10	0
Thomas, Mark,	Half-acre Lot,	263	1	0	0
Todd, John,	Half-acre Lot,	new 6 / old 6	0	3	0
Todd, John,	Half-acre Lot,	new 31 / old 43	0	3	0
Todd, Levi,	Half-acre Lot,	new 94 / old 19	0	3	0
Triplett, Simon,	Half-acre Lot,	new 81 / old 32	0	3	0
Triplett, Simon,	Half-acre Lot,	new 82 / old 31	0	3	0
Triplett, Simon,	Half-acre Lot,	new 15 / old 15	0	3	0
Triplett, Simon,	Half-acre Lot,	new 3 / old 3	0	3	0
Troutman, Michael,	Half-acre Lot,	new 21 / old 33	0	3	0
Troutman, Michael,	Half-acre Lot,	new 43 / old 71	0	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Troutman, Michael,	Half-acre Lot,	new 44 / old 72	0	3	0
Troutman, Michael,	Half-acre Lot,	new 45 / old 81	0	3	0
Troutman, Michael,	Half-acre Lot,	new 46 / old 82	0	3	0
Tyler, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	215	3	5	6
Tyler, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	217	3	15	0
Tyler, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	new 25 / old 37	0	3	0
Tyler, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	new 26 / old 38	0	3	0
Waters, Phil., Assignee,	Half-acre Lot,	125	0	3	0
Waters, Richard J.,	Half-acre Lot,	212	6	6	0
Watkins, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	203	2	10	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 39 / old 67	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 29 / old 41	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 30 / old 42	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 64 / old 80	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 74 / old 58	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 75 / old 59	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 76 / old 60	0	3	0
Wilson, Margaret,	Half-acre Lot,	130	0	3	0

Appendix O.

THE OLD TRUSTEES OF LOUISVILLE.

In taking leave of the Trustees who governed Louisville from 1780 to 1828, we bid good by to gentlemen of the old school, who did some queer things in an odd way, but who seem always to have aimed at the best they knew how to do. When the Jamestown weeds began to grow in the streets like trees, and they saw birds roosting in them, they employed men to cut them down. When a bridge was wanted over Beargrass Creek, to take the place of the decaying tree that had been fallen across for that purpose, and they had no money to make it, they put out a subscription paper and got the necessary funds contributed. For some unassigned reason they forbade the landing of millstones at the mouth of Beargrass Creek. They required the owners of houses that rented for forty dollars per year to furnish a pair of fire-buckets for each house, and thus drew upon themselves the curses of some misers, who charged that it was their intention to make the rich furnish the means of protecting the houses of the poor as well as their own from the ravages of fire. Drake, the proprietor of the first theater, was a good fellow and on good terms with the Trustees, and instead of making the showmen pay a license fee, they contracted with him for a benefit. How many of them went free to the benefit, or what

returns were obtained for fees of entrance in lieu of the license tax, does not appear upon the record. They were opposed to fussy negroes, and inflicted a punishment of fifteen lashes on the bare backs of those who in numbers exceeding three should assemble at the market-house and make a noise. They must have considered the graveyard on Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, hallowed ground, as they forbade the burying of any bodies there but those of citizens, and left the strangers who might die in the city to find other quarters for final repose. When money grew scarce, and they wanted it for many purposes, and could not get it by taxation, they fell into the fashion of the times and issued fractional currency. It is said that this fractional currency got the name of shinplasters from an unfortunate who, after accumulating a box full of it, injured his leg by getting stuck in the mud of an unpaved street. After extricating himself and getting home, he found no rag convenient to bind his leg, from which the skin had been rubbed from along his shin, and he used the fractional currency for that purpose, plastering his shin with it until it was well covered. In 1812 Jared Brooks made a map of the city, which was exceedingly well done, and the Trustees were so well pleased with it that they ordered copies of it to be made on parchment for their use. The map was large, and it required a number of skins to be pasted together to make a parchment sheet large enough for it. The rats became so annoying in the town that the Trustees offered one cent for the scalp of every one that was killed.

When the Trustees first met they made up their minds that they would be a dignified body and be governed by fixed rules. Hence they adopted for their government the following set of rules:

1. The Board shall appoint a Chairman at every stated meeting, who shall (as far as it may be in his power) see that decorum and good order be preserved during the sitting of the Board.

2. When any member shall be about to address the Chairman, such member shall rise in his place, and in a decent manner state the subject of such address.

3. No member shall pass between another addressing himself to the C: M: and the Ch. M., nor shall any member speak more than twice upon the same question (unless leave be granted by the Board for that purpose).

4. No member shall (during the sitting of the Board) read any printed or written papers except such as may be necessary or relative [to] the matter in debate then before the Board.

5. Any member, when in Louisville, absenting himself from a stated or called meeting of the Board, and not having a reasonable excuse therefor (which shall be judged of by the Board), shall forfeit and pay the sum of three shillings, to be collected by the Collector and applied as the Board may thereafter direct.

6. No species of ardent or spirituous liquors shall upon any pretense be introduced during the sitting of the Board. If it should be, it shall be the duty of the Ch:man to have the same instantly removed, and the person so introducing it shall be subject to the Censure of the Ch:man for so doing.

7. Upon the commission of the same act a second time by the same person, he shall, besides the censure af'd be liable to pay the sum of Six Shillings, to be Collected and applied as af'd, and shall moreover forfeit the liquor so brought in for the use of the Board after adjournment.

8. No member shall when in debate call another by Name. If he should do so the Ch: man may call him to order.

9. If two or more members should rise to speak at the same time, the Ch: M. shall determine the priority.

10. All personal reflections and allusions shall be avoided. Any member guilty of a breach hereof shall be forthwith Called to Order, either by the Ch: man or by any other member.

11. No person shall be at liberty to address the Chairman but at a place chosen and allotted for that purpose by the Chairman or a majority of the Board then sitting.

12. No person belonging to the Board, or immediately concerned for them or under their notice, shall make use of indecent language or shall profanely swear. Any person who shall presume to act in any manner contrary thereto shall be subject to the censure of the Chairman and all members of good Order who may at such time be one of the members of the Board, and that no person shall absent himself from [word illegible] without permission first (for that purpose) obtained from the Chairman.

The seventh rule above given will strike any one as a little peculiar. The whisky that might be brought to a session of the Board by any one who had before brought some was to be confiscated for the use of the members after adjournment. A good joke has been handed down by tradition concerning the confiscation of some whisky brought to the Board by Evan Williams. Williams was a distiller, and when he became a member of the Board of Trustees he thought he would do the handsome thing by bringing a bottle of his own make of whisky for the members to enjoy. He brought one bottle, and was not censured therefor under the sixth rule, as he probably would have been if William Johnston, the clerk, had been present. At the next meeting he

brought another bottle, and it was regularly confiscated under the seventh rule. When the members got to tasting it after the adjournment, and it came to Johnston's time for taking a dram, he declared it was too mean to be drunk, and that Williams ought to be expelled from the Board for making such villainous stuff. Johnston was surveyor of the port of Louisville, and used to having on his table the foreign liquors of an excellent grade that were imported. Williams tried to cover his mortification by suggesting that Johnston was an aristocrat, with taste too refined for the beverage of ordinary mortals; but when Johnston so severely criticised his whisky no other member of the Board came to its defense. The bottle of whisky it must be said, however, which Williams brought to the meeting, went home empty, and the inference is as strong as the liquor could have been that it was drunk by the members in spite of Johnston's condemnation of it.

Appendix P.

BANKS NOW AND HERETOFORE IN LOUISVILLE.

The banks now doing business in Louisville are the following:

The Louisville Clearing House; the Bank of Kentucky, capital, $1,645,100; the Bank of Louisville, capital, $750,000; the Citizens National Bank, authorized capital, $500,000, paid-up capital, $344,000; the Falls City Tobacco Bank, capital paid in, $400,000, authorized capital, $1,000,000; the Farmers and Drovers Bank, capital, $319,000; the First National Bank of Louisville, capital subscribed, $500,000, privilege, $1,000,000; the Franklin Bank of Kentucky, capital, $200,000; the German Bank, capital, $232,000; the German Insurance Bank; the German National Bank, capital, $251,500; the German Security Bank, capital, $180,000; the Kentucky National Bank, capital, $500,000; the Louisville Banking Company, capital and surplus, $335,000; the Louisville City National Bank, capital, $400,000; the Masonic Savings Bank, capital $300,000; the Merchants National Bank of Louisville, capital, $500,000; the Peoples Bank of Kentucky; the Second National Bank, capital, $400,000; the Third National Bank of Louisville, authorized capital, $500,000, paid in, $200,000; the Western Bank, capital, $250,000; the Western Financial Corporation, capital, $800,000.

The banks which previous to the year 1880 have done busi-

ness in Louisville, and which for one cause or another have ceased, are the following:

The Old Bank of Kentucky, incorporated in 1806 with a capital of $1,000,000, afterwards increased in 1815 to $3,000,000; the Commercial Bank of Louisville, incorporated in 1818 with a capital of $1,000,000; the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, incorporated in 1820 with a capital of $2,000,000; a branch of the United States Bank, with a capital of $1,250,000, which was practically the only bank doing business here just before the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky were started.

To the above list of ancient banks that once did business here and ceased may be added the following formidable list of modern ones: A Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Mechanics Savings Institution, the Louisville Gas Company Bank, the Mechanics Savings Bank, the Louisville Savings Institute, a branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, the Franklin Bank of Kentucky, the Mechanics Bank, the Merchants Bank of Kentucky, a Branch of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, the Jefferson Savings Institution, the Franklin Savings Institution, the German Savings Bank, the Savings Bank of Louisville, the Citizens Bank, the Planters National Bank, the Falls City Bank, the Masonic Savings Institute, the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, the Central Savings Bank, the Bank of America, the Manufacturing and Financial Company, the Traders Bank and Warehouse Company, the Exchange Bank and Tobacco Warehouse, the Western German Savings Bank.

Banking in Kentucky was the creature of fraud and imposition. Our people had had enough of paper money during the Revolutionary War. The united Colonies, through Congress, had issued an enormous sum, and each of the Colonies had flooded the market with all it could get taken. Virginia alone had during the war issued nearly $100,000,000, and most of our people having come from Virginia were loaded down with these issues. Towards the end of hostilities it required one thousand of these paper dollars to equal one silver dollar, and finally they became of no value at all. Our people, with trunks full of these worthless paper dollars, went back to first principles and engaged in barter. Tobacco was a favorite medium of exchange, and was lawful also. Lands, houses, goods, implements, and every thing bought and sold were paid for in tobacco. Accounts were kept in pounds of tobacco instead of dollars, and everybody understood that mode of reckoning. Indeed, every article of produce was a medium of exchange by barter, and no one wanted paper money. A proposition to establish a bank of issue would have been repudiated by a very large majority of our citizens.

There were a few, however, who wanted banks, and they devised the means of securing them by fraud and deception. They applied to the legislature in 1802 for the incorporation of a company to insure cargoes on the western waters. They called their fraud the Kentucky Insurance Company, and fixed its capital at $150,000. This looked well enough on the face of the papers, because no one in the legislature or out of it could reasonably object to a strong company that was to insure against

loss from the perils of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In the act of incorporation, however, as it was drawn there were these words, hidden away in a dark corner as it were, "And such of the notes as are payable to bearer shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only." By this provision of their charter, which no one but themselves understood when it was before the legislature, they issued regular paper money so soon as they got their company incorporated. They issued their notes abundantly, and, finding them a good thing so far as their own profits were concerned, they got the privilege of going beyond their original capital and issuing notes to the amount of "The debts due them, the money in their vaults, the property real, personal, and mixed they might own, and their capital stock." This was banking with a vengeance, and it so turned out in the end. The Kentucky Insurance Company began in fraud and ended in bankruptcy. Many of its paper dollars are yet held by the descendants of those they defrauded as curiosities of the times. In fact a dollar note of the defunct Kentucky Insurance Company is worth more now as a curiosity than it ever was as money.

Appendix Q.

List of Old Citizens in 1880.

The following list of our citizens who have passed the scriptural age of three-score and ten gives some indication of how long people can live in the genial climate of Louisville:

Citizens over Ninety.

Dr. C. C. Graham, ... 96	Thomas L. Butler, ... 92
H. W. Wilkes, ... 94	Wm. Givens, ... 92
Asa Emerson, ... 94	John P. Young, ... 91
Stephen E. Davis, ... 94	

Citizens over Eighty.

Joseph Danforth, ... 89	Joseph Irwin, ... 82
Wm. Talbot, ... 89	Wm. Hurst, ... 82
Wm. Jarvis, ... 89	James C. Ford, ... 82
Joseph Swager, ... 88	Samuel Campbell, ... 82
E. E. Williams, ... 86	Hon. D. L. Beatty, ... 82
Wm. W. Williams, ... 86	James Anderson, jr., ... 82
Rev. Joseph A. Lloyd, . . . 84	James Harrison, ... 81
Joseph A. Barnett, ... 84	Samuel K. Richardson, . . . 80
James Anderson, ... 84	Dr. M. L. Lewis, ... 80
Joseph J. Sheridan, ... 83	I. R. Green, ... 80
Hon. Wm. P. Thomasson, . . 83	Rev. Wm. C. Atmore, ... 80

Citizens over Seventy.

B. F. Avery, ... 79	Abraham Myers, ... 78
Samuel Hillman, ... 79	William Musselman, ... 78
J. B. McIlvain, ... 79	John Lamborne, ... 78
Edward Stokes, ... 78	A. G. Hodges, ... 78

John Felder, ... 78
Herman Eustis, ... 77
A. W. R. Harris, ... 77
James Hamilton, ... 77
Thomas Jefferson, ... 77
J. M. Monohan, ... 76
S. S. English, ... 76
W. H. Evans, ... 76
Dr. T. S. Bell, ... 75
Hon. John M. Delph, ... 75
Dr. R. W. Ferguson, ... 75
T. J. Hackney, ... 75
R. R. Jones, ... 75
William Kriel, ... 75
Christian Hatzel, ... 75
R. P. Lightburn, ... 75
Luther Wilson, ... 75
R. K. White, ... 74
Henry Wolford, ... 74
David Marshall, ... 74
C. C. Green, ... 74
John Christopher, ... 74
Rev. James Craik, ... 74
John Adam, ... 73
Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, . . . 73
James Bridgeford, ... 73
James M. Campbell, ... 73
H. W. Hawes, ... 73
S. G. Henry, ... 73
John P. Morton, ... 73
Zenos D. Parker, ... 73
B. F. Rudy, ... 73
Francis Reidhar, ... 73
Christopher Steele, ... 73
James Trabue, ... 73
G. A. Zeuma, ... 72
L. L. Warren, ... 72
L. A. Tripp, ... 72
George Shoemaker, ... 72
R. F. Orr, ... 72
Warren Mitchell, ... 72
Fount. Lochry, ... 72
Dr. Wm. H. Goddard, ... 72
Thomas J. Gorin, ... 72
George L. Douglass, ... 72
M. Lewis Clark, sr., ... 72
Charles N. Corri, ... 72
Henry Christopher, ... 72
W. J. Cornell, ... 72
W. P. Benedict, ... 72
R. M. Alexander, ... 72
Archibald Chappell, ... 71
Benjamin B. Hinkle, ... 71
Rev. E. P. Humphrey, . . . 71
M. W. Sherrill, ... 71
B. H. Thurman, ... 71
Joseph Wolf, ... 70
Charles Wolford, ... 70
G. T. Vernon, ... 70
L. D. Pearson, ... 70
T. C. Pomeroy, ... 70
Daniel Lavielle, ... 70
Henry Kneaster, ... 70
Conrad F. Keiser, ... 70
T. M. Erwin, ... 70
Rev. Hiram A. Hunter, . . . 70
John L. Branham, ... 70
Tarleton Arterburn, ... 70
Prof. Noble Butler, ... 70

71.2009.084.01269

Date Due